




Dental Columbian
NINETEEN FIFTY TWO



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The 1952 Dental Columbian

Published by the Senior Class

*Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery
of the Faculty of Medicine*



MAURICE JOHN HICKEY, D.M.D., M.D.

Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Dental and Oral Surgery

The class of 1952, the first graduating class under the four-year guidance of Dr. Hickey, dedicates this yearbook to him.



In 1932 another eager and hopeful young dentist set forth from the Harvard Dental School with the degree of D.M.D. Dr. Maurice J. Hickey then completed a one year dental internship at the Presbyterian Hospital and immediately entered the Columbia Medical School and graduated in 1937 with the degree of M.D. After interning for a year at the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, he completed a two year internship and residency at the Presbyterian Hospital in general surgery and surgery of the head and neck.

Dr. Hickey joined the staff of Oral Surgery of the Dental School in 1938 as an Assistant in Surgery. In 1939 he became an Instructor in Oral Surgery, and 1945 Professor of Oral Surgery. In 1948 he became Acting Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Dental and Oral Surgery, and in 1949 Associate Dean.

During World War II Dr. Hickey was Director of Dental Service of the 2nd General Hospital of the U.S. Army and served overseas in England through the rank of Colonel. At present he is a consultant in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery for the U.S. 1st Army and the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Hickey's interests are not limited to his profession and affiliations at the Uni-

versity, but run in various directions, mainly to the outdoors. He spends most of the summer months at his farm in Cooperstown, New York, where he mends the barn roof, repairs the back porch, paints the picket fence and digs the earth. He is also fond of fishing, owning an outboard motor and puttering around Lake Otsego. His remaining time is devoted to his wife and two children, a son and daughter. Recently he has purchased a miniature railroad for his son, and has managed to attain the position of chief engineer on the Lionel Special.

It is with the deepest sense of admiration and gratitude that this book is dedicated to Dr. Hickey for his unstinting efforts to forward the progress of dental education. His sincerity in the belief of integrity in dental education and his understanding of the student are qualities he possessed as an instructor and later as Professor of Oral Surgery. His office door is never closed to the student who wishes to see him, nor his schedule too crowded to devote an understanding ear or to give heart-warming encouragement to the student who "just wants to talk it over." His kindly and genuine interest in his students has been a source of comfort and great inspiration in the past and shall continue to be in the future.



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Columbia University

Its Place in the History of Dentistry

L. LASZLO SCHWARTZ, D.D.S.

The place that Columbia occupies in the history of dentistry can be understood only in the light of the historical circumstances surrounding the establishment of dental education in the United States.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, medical practice consisted mainly of bleeding, purging, and leeching, while incisions and amputations comprised the bulk of surgery. In dentistry, extractions were painful and crude, replacements primitive and costly, while fillings failed to preserve the teeth in which they were placed. The need for more effective treatment was equally great in dentistry and medicine, but the manner in which this need could be satisfied was entirely different for each. Dentistry could progress by simply bettering its instruments, materials and techniques. Medicine could not improve its therapy without basic scientific discoveries. Dentistry could leave its fundamental scientific problems for a later day. Medicine had to face them first.

Dentistry and medicine were dissimilar in other respects. Facilities for the education of physicians, poor as they were, did nevertheless exist. For dentists these were lacking. Preceptorships with recognized dentists were few and expensive and consequently most of the practitioners of the period were self trained. This situation disturbed leading dentists of the period but they did nothing until events precipitated a crisis.

Two events took place during the decade preceding 1839 which threatened all the gains that dentistry had made thus far. In 1829, with drums and trumpets, two French charlatans introduced silver amalgam in New York City. They succeeded, temporarily at least, in causing an exodus of patients from the offices of the leading practitioners. There followed a violent controversy regarding the use of the

new material. This dispute was so great that it was not resolved until almost the close of the last century and is known in historical circles as the "Amalgam War."

In 1837 a financial panic swept the country. Because of the widespread unemployment and the lack of legislation, dentistry was overrun by unqualified practitioners, the number of dentists doubling during the two years of the panic. The situation was one which no longer permitted leisurely discussion but demanded immediate action. In rapid succession there came to life the American Journal of Dental Science, The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

The decision to found a dental school was not an easy one to make. There is ample evidence that it was reached with much reluctance. The hope that some way could be found to include the education of dentists in medical schools was expressed by Chapin A. Harris, one of the founders of the new school, eight months before its charter was granted. "When all was dark and hopeless," wrote Harris, "the idea was conceived of establishing a Dental College and professionalizing dental surgery." Only the pressure of circumstances could force a solution to the dilemma confronting the leading dentists and physicians of the day. They wanted to include the education of dentists in medical schools but knew that such a step would not serve the best interests of dentistry at this time.

The idea of establishing a dental school proved to be a good one. In 1867 Harvard University acknowledged its success by establishing a dental department. Five years later, Oliver Wendell Holmes in a famous address at the commencement exercises of this department said: "The branch of the medical profession to which this graduating class has

devoted itself has not taken its proper position until within a comparatively recent period; but, in this respect, it has been no worse off than other branches in former times, or than the entire profession at some periods of its history." Achievement followed achievement until American dentistry's preeminence won the praise of the whole world. Not until after the close of the century was there heard a dissenting voice.

In 1911, William Hunter, an English physician, read a paper before the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University. In it he accused American dentistry of causing much illness by building "mausoleums of gold over a mass of sepsis." His theory of focal infection, although not new, received wide publicity and the reaction was profound. At first those dentists who had insisted upon pulp removal in all abutment teeth protested vigorously. But overnight dentists began to discuss "oral sepsis" almost exclusively. The time had come for dentistry to face its fundamental scientific problems.

It was shortly after this in 1916 that Columbia entered the field of dental education. The University took this step in response to the request of a group of leading dentists and physicians headed by Henry S. Dunning. A pamphlet was issued entitled "A Dental School on University Lines" which opened with the following words: "Dentistry and Dental Education are on the threshold of extraordinary development but are unable to take advantage of their opportunities because of the traditional separation of dentistry and medicine. Dentistry has been shown by recent investigations and research to be logically a branch of general medicine." The project received wide endorsement, and a gift by James N. Jarvie made it possible for it to come to life.

Columbia, by instituting dental education at the University, expressed its recognition of dentistry, both its accomplishments and its needs. The admission requirements that were established were identical with those of the School of Medicine. Courses in the basic sciences, the same as those offered in the medical

school, were emphasized in the curriculum. The importance of these standards can be appreciated in light of the situation existing in dental education at this time.

The reform movement in dental education lagged behind that of medicine; the Gies Report on dental education did not appear until 1926, sixteen years after the Flexner Report which did so much to improve our medical schools. In New York State four years of high school were required by law for entrance to dental school, but the phrase "or its equivalent" opened the gates for many students whose preparation was far less. The two schools existing in New York City when Columbia's dental school was founded, were both proprietary and much more interested in profits than the preparation of students for their profession. Poorly housed, badly administered, inadequately staffed, these schools failed to provide technical training, not to speak of grounding in the basic sciences. Nor were there any signs of improvement, for in 1923, seven years later, both schools were classified as "C" by the Dental Educational Council of America.

Under these circumstances, the founding of the School of Dentistry by Columbia University was a very important event in the history of dentistry. A great American university in the largest city of the world had asked dentistry to take its place as an equal member of its medical family. Medicine at this time was no longer the medicine of 1840. Great scientific discoveries had enabled it to conquer one devastating disease after another. Dentistry was also different. It had mastered its art and W. D. Miller had already demonstrated through his monumental work in Koch's laboratory, that the answer to the basic scientific problems of dentistry were to be found in the great medical centers.

The founding of a dental school by Columbia University would have been in itself a significant event in the history of dentistry. But even in the brief time that has elapsed, historically speaking, there is already other evidence of Columbia's influence. In 1926, the Gies Report evaluated Columbia's dental school as

follows: "The minimum academic requirement for admission, identical with that of the School of Medicine, was two years of approved work in an academic college, the most advanced in dentistry until 1923." The leadership, through example, that Columbia has provided in dental education is illustrated by the fact that in 1926 this requirement was adopted by the Board of Regents of the State of New York.

Many changes have taken place since the original School of Dentistry was started with two students in the old building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on 59th Street. The school is so young and some of the changes so recent that their evaluation must be left

to the future. It is possible, however, to point out one characteristic of the changes that have occurred, namely that they have consistently followed the principle that dentistry is a branch of general medicine. The aim that has persisted unaltered through changes of name, location and leadership was clearly expressed by William B. Dunning, one of the founders. In 1916 he wrote as follows:

"The dentist of the future must be a medical man in a sense which has not been obtained before. His field is to be, not the mouth, but the human body from that special viewpoint. He must be a broadly cultivated man, with a university training which shall insure that he continue a student through life."

Graduates of the Class of 1952
School of Dental and Oral Surgery
Columbia University

Gentlemen:

In the name of the Dental Alumni Association, may I congratulate you on the completion of your undergraduate professional training.

We have stood where you do now and we know that you can face the world with confidence. You have many advantages: your training has been superior to ours; the public has accepted dentistry as a health profession; you are older and more mature.

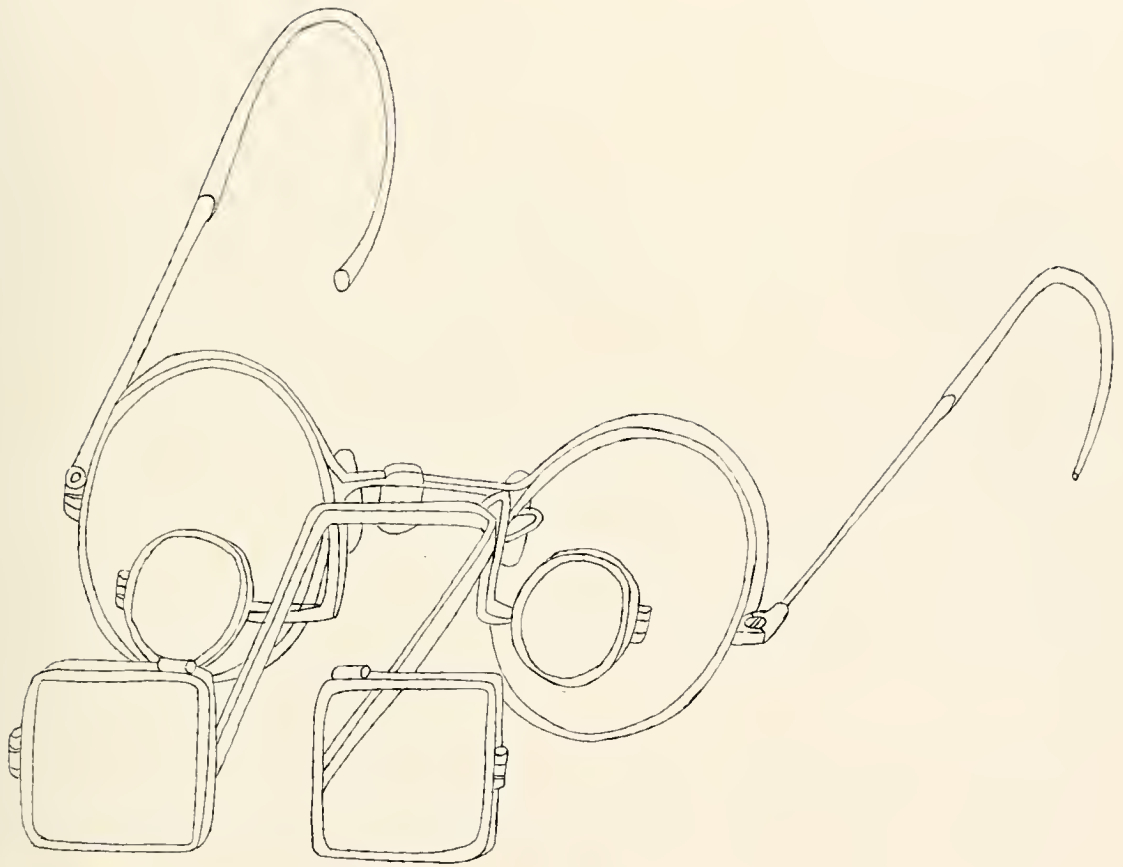
Your instructors have done much to fit you for the task ahead. I am sure they have emphasized that you know enough to begin the practice of dentistry and also that you have much to learn—that you may spend the years ahead learning and perfecting your skills.

We of the Alumni offer you our support. We know the setbacks and disappointments that are ahead and we hope we can soften the blows.

Through our student liaison committee we are at your service during school years for consultation and advice. To fellow members of our Alumni Association we offer select postgraduate courses at the school and the vast experience of our members. Many are leaders in their fields.

We wish you great success in Dentistry and invite you to join us in our Association of Dental Alumni, that we may march together as our profession goes forward to higher goals.

Sincerely yours,
John Tynan Flynn, D.D.S., Pres.
Columbia Dental Alumni Association



Faculty

Operative Dentistry — its foundation

In its early beginnings, operative dentistry included the extraction of teeth and procedures necessary for the preservation of natural teeth and the placing of artificial crowns. Taken in this broad scope the history of operative dentistry could be that of all dentistry. Samuel S. White, in an address he once made, stated, "It is impossible to discover when, where, and by whom the operation of filling teeth was introduced." Perhaps so, but this much seems certain; operative dentistry made its greatest stride forward with the works of G. V. Black, so rightfully called the father of modern dentistry. His contributions to scientific procedures in the restoration of teeth, in the fields of scientific cavity preparation, the physical nature and manipulation of materials, the forces of mastication and in many additional fields were the most eminent in the history of operative dentistry.

Black in his definition of operative dentistry included, "... those operations upon the natural teeth and soft parts immediately connected with them for the repair of damage inflicted by caries and the treatment of diseases resulting from exposure or death of the pulps of teeth. To this is added that group of diseases of the peridental membrane beginning at the gingival border."

Since Black's epoch we have witnessed a steady limitation in the scope of operative dentistry, a phenomenon indicative of our vast increase in knowledge followed by an inevitable tendency toward specialization. To the general practitioner in most communities, these limitations are largely academic. The dentist designs his restorations for masticatory efficiency, compatibility with endodontal

and peridental tissues, occlusal harmony and esthetics. Operative procedures occupy an important part of a practice devoted directly to the maintenance of oral health and indirectly with systemic and psychological well being. The interrelation existing here is one not to be ignored. In operative dentistry as with all



phases of dentistry the mouth must be considered in its entirety and as a functional part of the body as a whole. It is with the evolution of this latter concept that modern dental history is written. It is, in a sense, the gradual maturation of a philosophy and in the process dentistry rises in stature as a profession.

Operative



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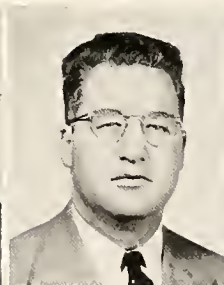
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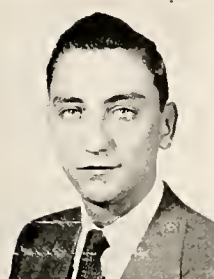
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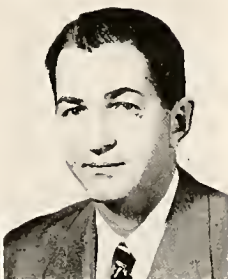
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Prosthetics — the earliest beginning

At the Louvre in Paris rests one of the earliest prosthetic appliances known to man. This appliance is of the fixed bridgework type and consists of extracted natural teeth. Taken from one individual and adjusted to the mouth of another, they are held in place with gold



wire ligatures. This is a Phoenician specimen dating between 300 and 400 B.C.

These ancient prosthodontists also attempted the splinting of weak teeth to adjacent stronger ones. The earliest known contrivance of this sort was found in an Etruscan necropolis which dates back to the sixth century, B.C.

Probably one of the most interesting early prosthetic appliances is an Etruscan bridge which was fabricated about 500 B.C. This consisted of seven gold rings soldered together

forming one unit. Five of the rings were fixed to upper natural teeth and three held pontics which had been carved from an ox tooth and riveted to place. Similar appliances used by the Romans were probably of Etruscan origin.

According to Marco Polo, in the late thirteenth century, residents of southeast China wore thin plates of gold over their teeth. However, these were probably more for ornamental purposes than for treatment of dental ills. Probably the first use of cast gold crowns to correct defective teeth can be credited to C. Mouton, about 1740. Several such crowns, independent of supporting loops, have been located in a tomb near Vetulonia in Italy.

Scholars of ancient civilizations disagree on several of the many facets of Etruscan culture. Their history survives as an interesting mystery. Their origin is obscure and their language still defies translation. Their art may not have been as inspired as Greek art—but it is agreed that they were a practical people. Their skills were applied to sculpture, architecture and outstandingly to jewelry making. The master craftsmanship and great contributions of the Etruscans becomes more apparent to us as dentists when we consider that there was no evidence of concrete improvement over their early appliances until the advent of Pierre Fauchard.

Fauchard, the acknowledged Father of modern dentistry, made many improvements in the field of fixed prosthesis, for example, the use of dowels to retain a bridge. Tremendous strides of a mechanical nature were made subsequently. However, dentistry was sorely lacking in a basic biological perspective. Restorations often caused more harm than good. But after a severe tongue lashing by William Hunter, dentistry underwent a period of necessary reformation. Men like Hunter, Miller, Black and Williams placed the profession on a sounder foundation. It has changed from a mere technical esthetic service to a vital health service embodying all the principles of the biologic sciences.

Prosthetics



GILBERT P. SMITH, D.D.S.
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Early prosthodontists, primarily concerned as they were with esthetics, were faced with the problem of obtaining teeth for their appliances. What better source of supply than the human dentition? However, demand exceeded supply. A notorious group at the time, the "Resurrectionists" attempted to meet that problem by exhuming recently buried corpses.



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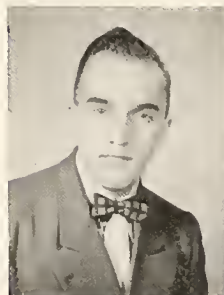
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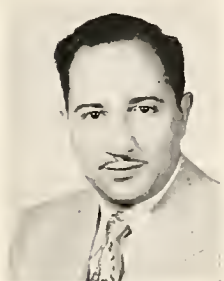
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Stomatology

Diagnosis—a modern concept

Prior to modern dentistry the early barber dentists and physicians were skilled men, to be sure. That the origin of a disease and its diagnosis were of any significance in the treatment of that disease was unappreciated by them for the most part. Not until John Hunter's treatise on oral diseases did the physician-dentist realize the basic relationship between etiology, diagnosis and therapy.

Much later, in 1895, a paper was read before the Physico-Medical Society of Wurzburg by a brilliant German physicist. It was read by Wilhelm Roentgen and he described his discovery of the rays which bear his name.



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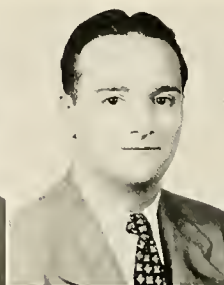
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Periodontal Disease— as old as man



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Periodontoclasia existed in almost every race of prehistoric man. Its history has been traced to the "Old Man" of La Chappelle aux Saints, of the Neanderthal race—some 35,000 years ago. A study of the skull reveals that he suffered severely from this disease which resulted in loss of the molar teeth.

The earliest known written work was found in the Egyptian manuscripts (1500 B.C.) which listed remedies for strengthening the gums. Later civilizations recorded the use of alum, mit-gall, urine and vinegar as mouth washes for the relief of bleeding and spongy gums.

The removal of local deposits around the necks of teeth was a great stride forward. The Arabs fashioned variously shaped scalers and they are credited as the first to treat periodontoclasia by instrumentation.

The first classical description of the disease was written by Pierre Fauchard. Dr. John Hunter in 1771 wrote an erudite description of the disease in his book "The Natural History of the Teeth."

In that era, thoughts as to the etiology of the disease were divided. Followers of John Riggs felt that periodontoclasia was due to a local condition, while others like Chapin Harris thought it was due to systemic factors. Insofar as successful treatment of any disease presupposes to an essential extent the knowledge of etiologic factors, therapy for the one disease was applied by two separate schools. There was instrumentation as opposed to the use of systemic drugs. The use of vaccines, oxygen inhalation and emetine, popular at the time, have been proven ineffectual.

Our present day knowledge of this one in the many of periodontal diseases is far from complete. Emphasized is the role of local factors, with an attempt to understand, analyze and correlate such concepts as physiologic and pathologic occlusion, oral habits, nutrition and local resistance.

Thus history reveals that the techniques are not new, therapy is not new, some of the concepts involved are not new—and the disease is as old as humanity.

Oral Surgery



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Oral Surgery — the advent of anesthesia

Prior to the advent of anesthesia, surgery in general was a therapeutic measure to be utilized only as a last resort. Surgical procedures had to be hastily carried out, resulting in severe trauma to the patient's psyche and surrounding tissues.

The efforts of a group of courageous pioneers brought about a miraculous change. Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist, attended a demonstration of "Laughing Gas" given in a carnival atmosphere by "Professor" G. Q. Colton in 1844. A volunteer from the audience was partially anesthetized and allowed to dance drunkenly about the stage. Wells noticed that this man inadvertently barked his shins on a chair during his euphoric escapade. On questioning him shortly after, Wells was astonished to learn that the man knew nothing of his accident.

The very next day Wells had one of his teeth extracted while under the influence of Colton's nitrous oxide. This was the first recorded painless extraction in dental history.

Dr. William Morton who had witnessed Wells' extraction, substituted ether for the nitrous oxide and repeated this amazing experiment.

Publicity of these successful dental anesthetics led Dr. John Warren, Dean of Boston surgeons to attempt the removal of a tumor on a patient under the influence of ether anesthesia. At the conclusion of the operation Dr. Warren turned to his colleagues and solemnly pronounced, "Gentlemen, this is no humbug."

The introduction of anesthesia made surgery a practical form of therapy. Patients could now be treated for disorders other than amputations and incisions—and most important, painlessly, safely and efficiently.



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Pedodontics

The Preventive aspects of Dentistry have become emphasized in recent years to a greater degree than ever before. Obviously the best place to begin is in early life. The practice of dentistry for children has become the dentist's greatest single responsibility. Premature loss of deciduous teeth with resultant malformation of the permanent teeth and arch was formerly a common occurrence. The teach-

ing of dentistry for children has become a separate part of the curriculum in an increasing number of dental schools. The advent of fluoride prophylaxis and other measures give us hope that the dental caries problem is decreasing in the young. However, still before us is the necessity for great vigilance to protect the oral structures of the young patient.



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James Jay, D.D.S.
Inst. in Dentistry



Harry A. Galton, D.D.S.
Assoc. Clin. Prof. of Dentistry



Axel Hanson
Inst. in Dental Technic

Orthodontia

Early skulls bear mute evidence of the fact that a need for orthodontia has existed apparently since the dawn of man. The ancient Roman Celsus was the first to record any practical therapy. Essentially his observations were on that mechanical phase involving gentle pressure to produce the movement of teeth. To this day this basic concept remains

and to a large extent guides the design of orthodontic appliances. Today, however, this mechanical phase is only one aspect of a larger picture involving most of the basic biologic sciences. Each patient is treated as an organic unit—and with each an attempt is made to achieve the best result compatible with his individual norm.

Oral Pathology



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Dental History

Like the wise old man beckoning his grandchildren to come sit upon his knee to hear the blustering deeds and heroics of the past—dental history beckons to all of us, the neophytes of an ancient profession. It is the vehicle which takes us back in time, back into the dentistry of years ago—as far back as we care to go.

Though it may be argued that one doesn't go forward in dentistry by going backward, remember also, that the man who doesn't know where he's been cannot know where he's going!



Anatomy



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William M. Rogers
B.S., Ph.D.
Asst. Prof. of Anatomy



H. H. Shapiro, D.M.D.
Asst. Prof. of Anatomy



Henry Milch, A.B., M.D.
Inst. in Anatomy



Julius K. Littman, M.D.
Inst. in Anatomy

Physiology



Magnus I. Gregersen
A.B., A.M., Ph.D.
Dalton Professor of Physiology



W. S. Root, B.S., Ph.D.
Professor of Physiology



John L. Nickerson
B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Professor of Physiology



Shih-Chun Wang
B.S., M.D., Ph.D.
Assoc. Prof. of Physiology

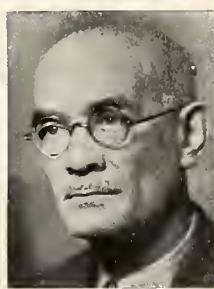
Pharmacology



H. B. Van Dyke
B.S., Ph.D., M.D.
Hosack Prof. of Pharmacology



Alfred Gellhorn, M.D.
Assoc. Prof. of Pharmacology



Adolph Elwyn
B.S., A.M.
Assoc. Prof. of Neuroanatomy



L. V. Lyons, M.D.
Assoc. in Neurology

Neuroanatomy

Administration and Personnel

Eleanor
Koepchen



Sophia
Wierse



Sally
Webster



Edah
Hedden



Jane
Broschius



Jeanne
Williams



Florence
Moore



Muriel
Kubiak



Ruth
Pieper



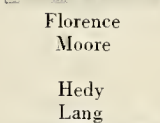
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Fiorino



Lillian
Remicci



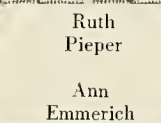
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Barrett



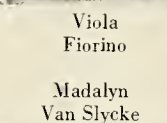
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Lang



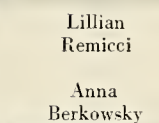
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Ohlhaver



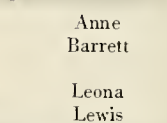
Ann
Emmerich



Madalyn
Van Slycke



Anna
Berkowsky



Leona
Lewis



Edna
McNeil



Bunnie
Solow



Yvette
Frisch



Marie
Perkins



Doris
Howe



Carol
Weingarden



Albert
Katona



Anthony
Trongone



Robert
Wrong



Nicholas
Vero

Administration and Personnel

Irene
Lazar



Betty
Doyle



Jacqueline
Altick



Judith
Mansbach



Gertrude
McVeigh



Carol
Muller



Julia
Seedman



Mary Ann
Ward



Elise
Boyd



Winifred
Vale



Rose
Tarantino



Bridget
Dever

Jeannette
Di Lullo

Shirley
Westrope

Kirsten
Lith

Sigrid
Linder

Joan
Schmitt



Marjorie
Fenton



Dorothy
McDonald



Jo
Pascarell



Esther
Anderson



George
Cejka



Stanley
Mills



Michael
McGrath



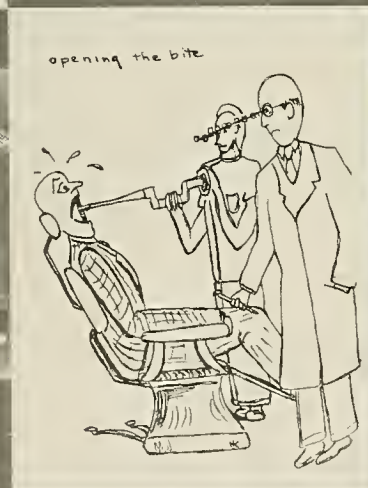
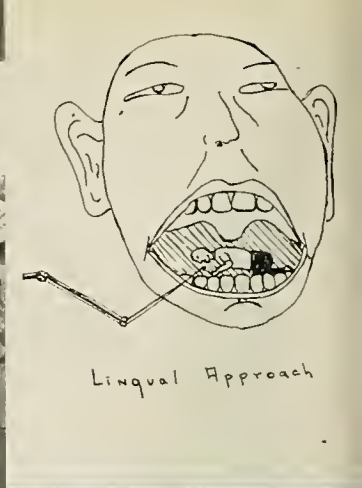
Pat
Williams

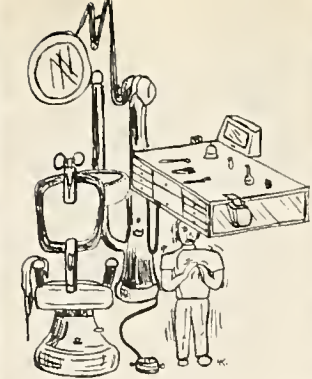


Benjamin
Bigna



Purchasing

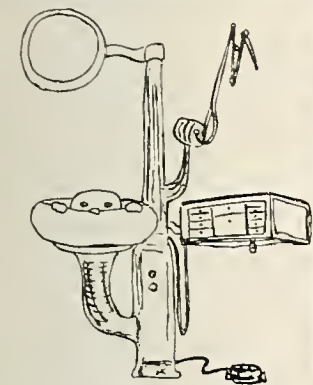




Waiting to do first class
Gold Foil



Operating position #10



Anybody see my patient?



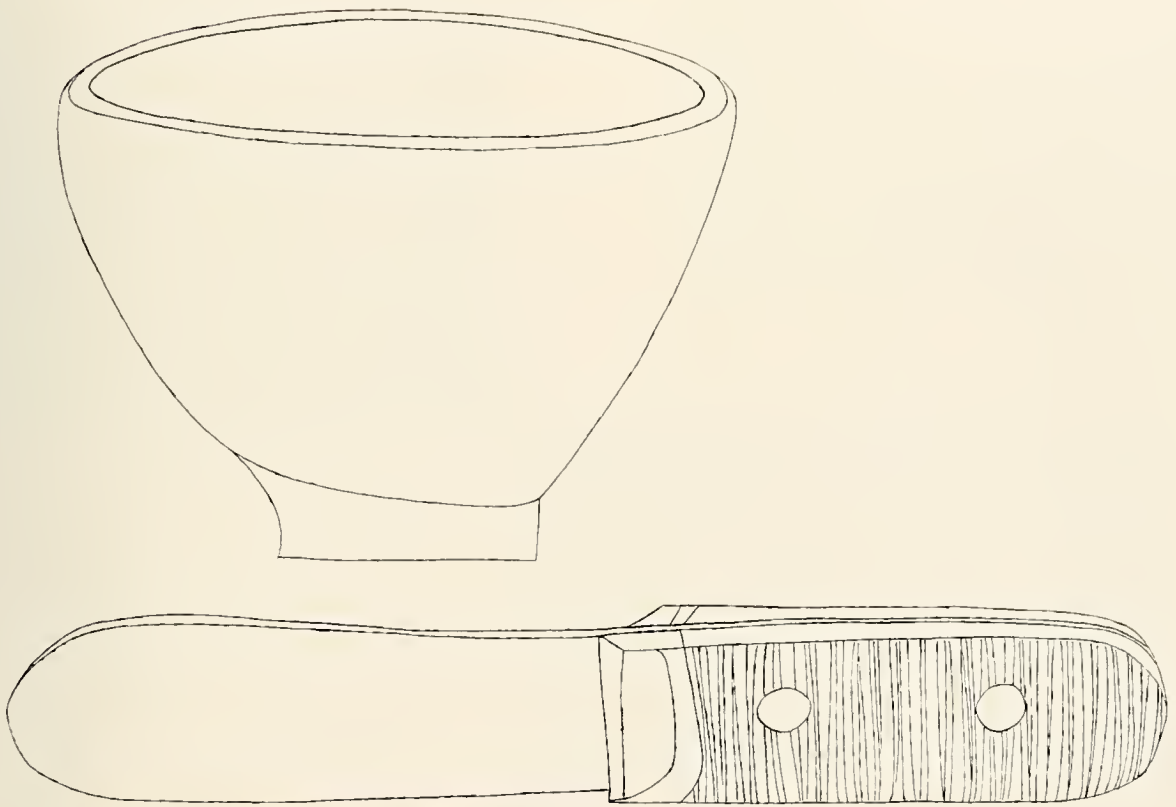
HOME SWEET HOME



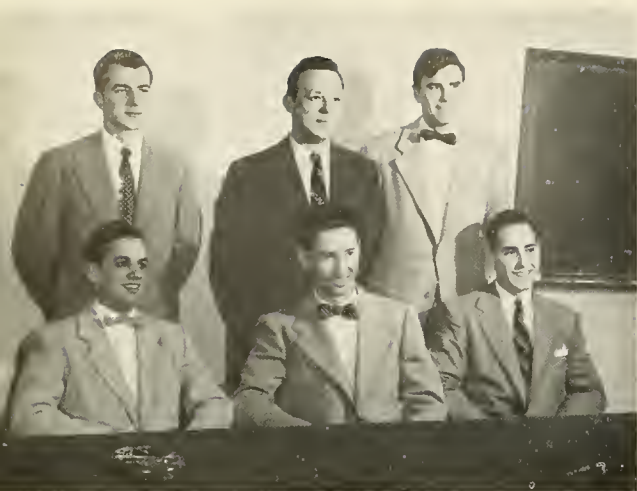
The Weasel







Classes



Back Row, left to right: A. Kirven Gilbert, Jr., Jerome H. Perry, Edward P. Kessler
Front Row, left to right: Stephen R. Berger, Gunmar E. E. Sydow, Robert B. Finder



Back Row, left to right: Thomas E. Samuels, Joseph C. De Lisi, David N. Mason, Jr.
Front Row, left to right: Louis V. De Franceseo, Morvia T. Helmer, Alfred B. Moglia

Class of 1952



Back Row, left to right: Richard Gliedman, Leonard J. L. Lai, Carmine M. Fasano
Front Row, left to right: Monroe M. Gliedman, Matthew G. Guido, Carmine A. Carucci



Back Row, left to right: Robert H. Van Buren, Norman C. Falevitch, Daniel Glass
Front Row, left to right: Marvin Firdman, Norman H. Leefer, Harry S. Kessler

Class History

"FROM HERE TO ETERNITY"

A NOVEL IN FOUR PARTS

PART I

This is a war story, the story of a platoon—thirty men thrown together by chance from all four corners of the globe, a story that strips bare the emotions of man.

It all began on a quiet September morning in 1948 when we reported for duty on the seventh floor of the Vanderbilt Clinic wing. After filling out the usual pile of forms we reported to the supply sergeant and were issued our kits—each kit containing the basic essentials for survival—a vise, root canal files, one empty bottle, and a nail brush. From there we proceeded to the briefing room where General Ike gave us a few words of encouragement: "Boys, D(entistry) day isn't far off. You are now entering a period of intensive basic training. From here on you will eat, sleep and breathe dentistry. You all have been carefully selected for this mission. Good luck and good hunting." As we marched out of the room we were all tense with emotion. Did we have what it takes? Would we falter under fire? Only time would tell. As we passed by upperclassmen, we couldn't help but admire those combat-seasoned veterans, old for their years with that quiet look of courage about their eyes. They knew what it was like up front—in the clinic.

So we began our year of training—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology. They called them the basic sciences. We learned how to take apart a kymograph blindfolded. Intensive study of maps was undertaken in Neuroanatomy. We were able to locate the vital centers in the dark. We learned amphibious

tactics in Embryology, and secret weapons like salamanders with feet growing out of their heads. Poisonous gases were manufactured in Biochemistry, and in Anatomy we became adept at handling a knife. Our first tactical problem came at the end of the year with Dental Anatomy.

PART II

Our year of Basic was over, and we moved on to advanced training. It's true that we were still in a rear area, but we were near enough to the front to hear the distant rumble of guns. And they used live ammunition too. In short, the sophomore year was one big obstacle course—typodonts, full dentures, jigs, Pharmacology, Pathology, amalgam dies, plaster teeth, bite blocks and more bite blocks. We were introduced to two new weapons—the hand piece and the flame thrower, and also to the concepts of bacteriological warfare. At the end of the sophomore year we were moved up to the Repo Depo. The High Command decided to give us our first taste of blood. And that they did. Our job consisted of cleaning out small pockets of resistance in a brief encounter known as the Battle of Alveolar Ridge.

PART III

The beginning of the junior year found us still in the replacement depot. For a while we were in the quartermaster's section learning the problems of commissary and clothing—biscuit baking and jacket manufacturing. Then they shipped us to the engineers where we were taught the elements of long span anterior bridge construction and rubber dam technique. Then a couple of weeks of pre-combat training—plaster impressions, and we were ready for action.

D day came on a peaceful Monday morning. We were each assigned to a combat unit on the firing line with orders to secure as a primary objective two ridges. We shoved off at 1000—the flower of American youth, the Young Lions, each with his flame thrower and K(err) ration, and a heart full of courage—ready to meet the enemy. Our first day's casualties were enormous—35% burns, 15% compound fractures and other wounds, and 50% shell shock. Most of us made it to Maxillary Ridge, but Mandibular Ridge proved to be insurmountable. The enemy threw all sorts of obstacles in our path, the most efficient of which was a secret weapon known as Tongue. We had never before encountered such a contraption. In training its very existence was ignored. But here in the field, twisting and turning, constantly keeping us off balance, this remote controlled device acted as if it had a brain of its own. We retreated in utter confusion. Then, before we could catch our breath, we met the enemy at DE Junction. They were entrenched in nice even rows of shiny white pill boxes which had to be stormed, cleaned out, and finally sealed so that they couldn't return. Here the results were different. Except for a couple of exposures and some minor lacerations, we managed to dig in. The enemy was temporarily stopped.

So went the bloody year 1950-51—many skirmishes, some major engagements, victories and defeats, attacks and retreats, and, what started out as a motley crew of raw inexperienced recruits now emerged as—a motley crew of tired, raw inexperienced recruits.

The senior year can probably best be described as the “Battle of the Finishing Line.” The first few months were marked by intense hand to hand combat-Commando tactics. Armed with Merrifield knives, our boys cut deep into the foe's lines, at times completely halting their mobile units. Then it happened. They posted a general order which read as follows: “Those men successfully completing the required number of points will receive a discharge.” Since there are four kinds of discharge (purulent, serous, dishonorable, and honorable) we weren't quite sure which one they meant. However, the dictionary said any discharge was the “escape of pent up material accumulated energy or explosive,” so that was good enough for us. We wanted to be civilians again, back with our families and loved ones whom we hadn't seen nor spoken to for so many lonely months.

Now we had a goal to fight for. And so, with our banner bearing the inscription “Semper Finagles” flying before us, we set out to get the points. The pace was terrific, the noise deafening—discs discing, saliva ejectors ejecting, the rat-tat-tatting of the Hollenbecks, the angry rumble of the centrifugal caster as it shot forth its molten contents, the screams of the wounded as the cartridges of burning Moyco found their mark. Then—all quiet on the Western Front. The battle was over. And as we wearily trudged the road back and saw the eager young faces of those who were to take our place, we couldn't help but realize that we had come through it after all. We had fought and won. We had helped make the world safe for dentistry.

MONROE AND RICHARD GLIEDMAN

Stephen R. Berger

"Tis said "Dynamite comes in small packages." In the case of Steve one might better visualize a force with calm but steady action, no evidence of a sputtering fuse or loud explosion. Things just get done, that's all. Steve erupted from Queens College with his B.S. in Biology and during the war served in the U.S. Army, climbing Italian mountains with the Medical Corps. Fated to be mated he hit the road to matrimony about a year ago and appears to enjoy the trip more all the time. Her name is Phoebe, Veep of our Junior Class. Steve is also a member of Alpha Omega and onetime contributor to the lately defunct "Dental Abstracts." As to the summertime, Steve employed as a nature counsellor in a children's camp has this to say, "Mutually educating." For the near future the target seems to be an associateship or a hospital position.



Carmine A. Carucci

Those barbs of penetrating wit radiating from Carm's bench never fail to produce a chuckle, not to mention a good story on any subject at any time. Hard working Carm is frequently one of the last men to leave the lab at night. Those who examine his work always say "very nice" and mean it. War-time service with the Navy in and around South America disrupted Carm's education at St. John's University and after the war he obtained his B.S. at Dickinson College. His wife, Theresa, gave birth to a daughter, Siena, during our freshman year; consequently, Carm's been a proud daddy ever since. Carm claims his summer vacations are spent in relaxation. No hesitation regarding future plans—private practice.





Louis V. De Francesco

The query "He's that good looking boy, now what's his name?" It took a little time, but we finally found the answer: it was "Louis." This is only a skin deep compliment, but after almost four years a dental student has very little skin left and in Louis we see revealed a character blended in warm human values and gentle overtones. Firmly holding on to a sense of humor in these stormy seas Louis is one of those individuals you're always glad to have aboard. During the war he served as a corpsman with amphibious forces of our Navy, partaking in the invasion of Normandy and later with the Marine Corps in the invasion of Okinawa. A Fordham product, he has invaded Psi Omega and served as Vice President of our sophomore class. This past summer was well invested in a position as externe at Goldwater Memorial Hospital. In prior summers he was one of those lucky lifeguards. For his future the destination is eventual private practice in Stamford, Conn.



Joseph C. De Lisi

Entrepreneur of our Yearbook. Joe is without doubt the most active all-round man in our class. The usual question is "how does he do it all?" Coming to us from Fordham, Joe has climbed the ladder in Psi Omega from past Secretary and Junior Grand Master to Grand Master. He was President of our sophomore class and served on Student Council. He is Vice President of the William Jarvie Society, Editor of the Dental Columbian and not least, perennially our master of ceremonies for almost all functions—all this in addition to maintaining a high scholastic record. Always glad to be of help with any question, on any problem, Joe, we feel, is inexhaustible and indispensable. As combat infantryman in Italy, Joe earned the Bronze Star; as our classmate, our gratitude. A retired women's shoe salesman and having interned at Letchworth Village this past summer. Joe plans a private practice following graduation.

Norman C. Falevitch

Has anyone seen my Hanau Torch, my green stick wheel? Ah, please, fellows. This is "Fal," kind, considerate and generous. He came to Columbia via CCNY and a B.A. from Hofstra. During the war he enlisted in the Air Corps and served 19 months. To pass time over the past four summer interludes Fal has seen action with heavy trays as a waiter in the Catskills. Associate editor of the Dental Columbian, exposed to the Student Council as our representative for two years he also serves as president of that illustrious body. A well-rounded personality, responsible, showing a perspicacity in domestic and world events as well as sports, Fal contributes a positive value to the more cheerful side of our ledger. His plans for the future include an internship and private practice somewhere in the U.S.A.



Carmine M. Fasano

Aboard the U.S.S. Ever-Do-Well in the sea of abounding confidence, we find Carl, master of his soul and captain of his fate. Lord high executioner of all he surveys, the sparkle of his crown must penetrate to even our most depressed states of melancholia. Carl's constant words of encouragement have left their impression on all of us. Holding his course through Brooklyn College and Dartmouth Carl received his B.S. from Harvard. As a navy officer in the Pacific he saw service with patrol and landing craft. A newcomer to the matrimonial state, Carl is apparently faring well with Grace: he's looking better all the time. Active in Psi Omega, Carl also served on the Student Council during our sophomore year. Future plans include possible association with an M.D. and an internship with a hospital in the city.





Robert B. Finder

Anyone have a cigarette? This from Bob, our pillar of sartorial elegance. An ardent interest in the fair sex culminated recently in marriage to Barbara. Both Medical Centerites, they met in the Coffee Shop. With the U.S. Coast Guard during the war Bob called on ports in India, Egypt and the Philippines. A graduate of Columbia College, Bob has been very active in Dental Abstracts, and during our junior year served as secretary of the Student Council and vice president of Alpha Omega. A sincere and pleasant conversationalist and capable operator, Bob is elected to go far in private practice.



Marvin Firdman

Those unprintably melodic expressions emanating from first bench left indicate that "Marv" is again with us. One of the cultural pillars of our little society Marv is a proficient pianist and embryonic cellist. An uncontrollable bridge enthusiast as evidenced by those no trump little slam bids, Marv came to us across the board from Brooklyn College and with an A.B. from N.Y.U. During the war the world went mad and so did Marv, forced as he was to serve with the Air Force in Paris, France. A man of considerable business acuity Marv is one of the few to find that romping with little children through Nature's vales as camp counsellor can be both profitable and enjoyable. Tentative plans—an associateship.

A. Kirven Gilbert, Jr.

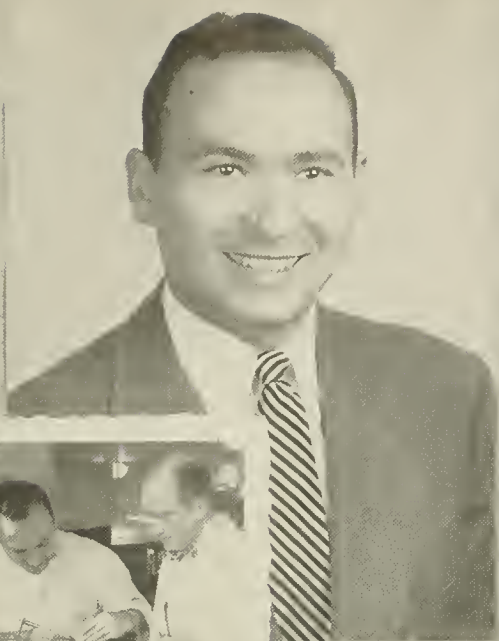
A gentle Georgian who invaded Northern territory, Gil has won many friends and we are happy he came our way. Smooth as bonded Bourbon Gil has that relaxed appearance indicative of a warmer meridian and a deceptive southern drawl tends to conceal the deft precision of his operations. An export of Georgia Tech and Emory, Gil is a member of the William Jarvie Society, Executive Secretary of Psi Omega and photography editor of the Dental Columbian. As an assistant to Dr. Lucca these past two years Gil recently lost his Confederate flag to that gentleman. Never fully acclimated to our winter clime Gil's plans for the future call for a return to Georgia and private practice.



Daniel Glass

Perfection's mandatory. Danny will not take less than the best and wonders why the best is not better. Very reserved in speech Danny is, nevertheless, one of the more active members of our group. Business and Advertising Manager of the Dental Columbian, he is also a member of the William Jarvie Society, this year serving as its secretary. Coming our way with a B.S. from CCNY, Danny has been known on special occasions to allow himself to be wafted into our favorite bistro—the T.G. Yet, alas, unscathed he walks among the lions with innocence unspoiled. This past summer Danny interned at Wassaic State School and found it exodontically lucrative. Regarding his future Danny is uncertain. Uncle Sam must decide.





Monroe and Richard Gliedman

Nature in all her prolificness is bound by the law of averages to occasionally produce a masterpiece. To prove the point note exhibit G—the Gliedmans, twins fraternal and inseparable. Without Monroe and Richie our class would resemble nothing more surely than a patient following a frontal lobotomy, especially during those question and answer periods. Into whatever paths their versatility may lead them the results are always superior. This includes their knack at organizing and participating in entertainment. Nurtured at MIT's gentle breast the twins came to us, each presenting a B.S. in aeronautical engineering. A wartime nautical interlude found Monroe roaming the Atlantic and Caribbean, Richie the Arctic and Pacific, both serving as naval supply officers. Monroe and Richie belong to the William Jarvie Society, of which Monroe is president and Richie treasurer. Monroe also served as the secretary-treasurer of our freshman and sophomore classes. In addition the twins are active in Alpha Omega fraternity and spend their summers as waiters in the Berkshires—Ah sweet wilderness. Monroe is Associate Literary Editor of the Dental Columbian and together with Richie co-author of the best class history ever written, ours. As to their future plans—who knows?

Matthew Guido

Beaming physiognomy and amiability provide a potent fountainhead for lighter moments. This is Matty's happy attribute—to purge with laughter any threatening cries. Coming to us with a degree from Columbia University Matty has been active as prexy of our junior class, student council member and member of William Jarvie Society. The war years saw Matty active with the military in the ETO and marital bliss with his vivacious Betty has produced a daughter Ann. This past summer Matty interned at Letchworth Village, a rewarding experience. Excellent operator and conscientious, Matty's plans for the future are a possible internship or private practice.



Morvia Thomas Helmer

Brimming over with enthusiasm and infectious good humor, Tom plics his daily task with apparently untiring zest. His unbroken wholesome spirit serves as a fine counterbalance for the cynicism sometimes prevalent among us. Completing his pre-dental training at Colgate, President of our Senior Class, Tom has served as Secretary-Treasurer of our Junior Class, and is a member of William Jarvie Society and Student Council. During the war he saw action with mountain troops in Italy. Summer vacations were spent as a playground director and last summer as an interne at Rome State School. Thoroughly likeable, Tom is able to get along with everyone, maintaining, nevertheless, his own strong convictions. His future plans indicate an internship at Rome State School.





Edward Peter Kessler

Coffee anybody? This, in the middle of a trial State Board set-up serves to focus all eyes on Ed, tall in the saddle and smiling. Indefatigable with hands jet propelled, Ed manages to turn out a prodigious amount of better dentistry. Often forgotten is the fact that Ed is probably one of the hardest workers in our class as well. Coming our way from Amherst, Ed has been active in various activities. Not least of these his recent participation in an expedition Bermuda bound. Elected to William Jarvie Society, Ed has also served on the student Council and as secretary-treasurer of our senior class. The war years found his restless spirit at home in the skies as a navigator in the U.S.A.A.F. Air Transport Command. This past summer provided Eddie with an externship at Goldwater Memorial Hospital. As a son of the city Ed plans his future—to practice in Manhattan.



Harry Kessler

Proudly the exclusive distributor of a refreshing streak of madness, good old Harry. Possessor of amazingly flexible costo-vertebral joints and articulate metacarpals, Harry bends over backward to be helpful to all. Voracious in his quest for knowledge he is rarely seen without a text, be it on ants and bees, dentistry or aerodynamics. His life companion, the very pretty and charming Mabs, will vouchsafe—Harry is a good cook, too. An air cadet during the war, Harry also attended Springfield College and received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Contrary to his usual summers spent as a construction worker, Harry last summer held an internship at Wassaic State School, a quiet country life. For the future—maybe a practice in South America.

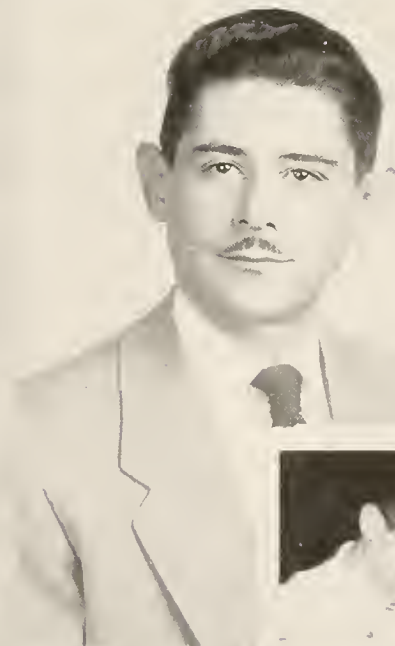
Leonard J. L. Lai

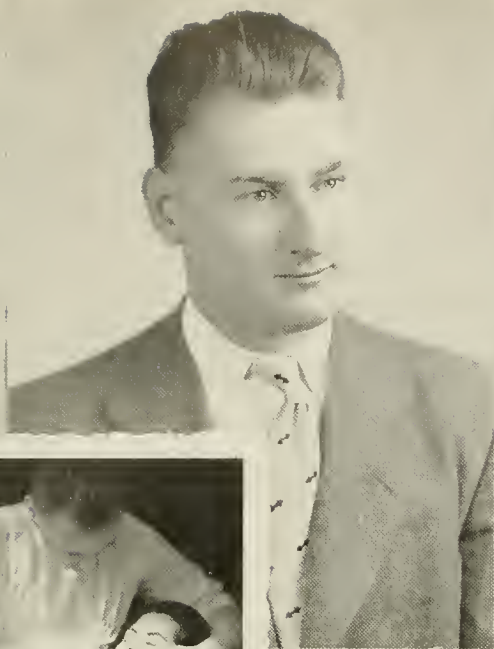
A son of that Pacific paradise Hawaii, specifically Oahu, Lenny has toiled hard and travelled far. Coming to us with a degree from the University of Hawaii. Lenny also came well supplied with an ample stock of sportshirts reminiscent of a climate more bountiful and colorful than ours. The motion is made—our class shall have a reunion in ten years, the place—Hawaii, our host—Lenny. For a time during the war Lenny served as one of those fabulous defense workers, later followed by military service with the medical corps. Quiet and likable Lenny has never been known to direct a cross word at anyone and those leiche nuts have become a class favorite. This past summer Lenny combined an internship at Creedmore State Hospital with a quick jaunt to the west coast and back. For the future—back to the cross roads of the Pacific, marriage, practice dentistry.



Norman Leefer

Erudite expositor on many themes Norm has that clear intellect able to assimilate and synthesize. Devoted to the better things in life Norm recently married Adele. Together, they share a strong interest in music, in the theatre, and other arts. Long may his wife buy all his ties, burn the others. We admire his ability to forget all dental frustrations and relax when a holiday comes his way. This is one way of avoiding that dental hazard, the peptic ulcer. Norm, a Rutgers man and member of William Jarvie Society, served with Uncle Sam's forces in Europe during the last war. His future plans include private practice in the metropolitan area.





David Newton Mason, Jr.

Dave, most angelic mephisto among us, supports his halo with his horns. A genius when it comes to constructing anything, his latest of non-dental design consists of matched gold perfume ring and earrings, these as a madrigal to his love, Peggy. Engaged to Peggy—why? “Oh, one of those conventional moments of mine. you know.” His contagious enthusiasm for everything dental has provided repeated stimulation to us all. Appearing with us thru the courtesy of Wesleyan, Dave is one of the star attractions of Psi Omega. Experienced taxi driver, waiter, driving instructor, Dave last summer externed at Fordham Hospital. For the future—hopefully private practice.



Alfred Moglia

A strange land, foreign tongue—and exams that had to be taken and passed. Al happily rose above all this and in good time emerged from his chrysalis a fluent conversationalist and one of the top operators of our class. Coming to us from the University of Parma in Italy, Al's Odyssean war experiences began by his removal from college for anti-fascist activities. Deported to work in Germany where he was captured by the Russians, he spent the Fall and Winter of 1942-43 in Russia. Following his return to Italy Al became commandant of a brigade in the Partisan Army, receiving both Italian and American citations for his services. He and the lovely Marisa, his wife, are the proud parents of a son, Larry. Vice President of our freshman class, and onetime medical technician, Al served an internship last summer in Greystone Park State Hospital in New Jersey. The future — possibly private practice in Genoa, Italy.

Jerome H. Perry

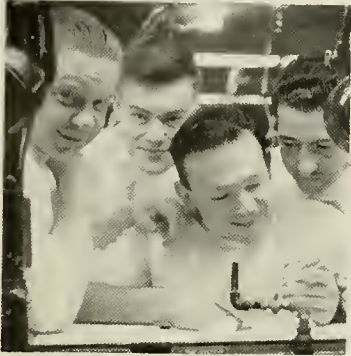
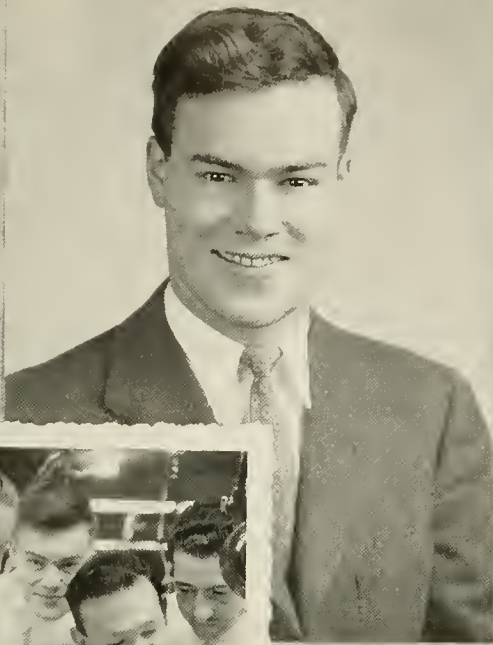
Jerry came to us with a degree from that jungle known as NYU uptown. Close observation, however, revealed him to be not only a very likeable guy but a gentleman to boot: this being a rare phenomenon indeed among dental students. Noted for his punctuality in checking both in and out of the clinic and a remarkable aptitude for getting those 50 yard-line seats at any demonstration, Jerry has become a figure fondly familiar to us all. To counterbalance those dental frustrations Jerry last year plunged into marital bliss with a girl called Naomi. Summer vacations find the Perrys hard at play in the fields and forests; occupation — camp counsellors. An aviation cadet during the war Jerry is preparing to take off into private practice, may the landing be a happy one.



Thomas Edward Samuels

Bon Vivant and amply gifted with all the social graces, Tom, our past master at repartee, has that ability of placing all at ease. Constantly on the move, Tom presents to us a kaleidoscopic personality and a neat list of accomplishments. A Fordham man he served as treasurer of Psi Omega for three years, president of our freshman class, member of the recent instrument committee and rumor has him accumulating a secret fortune as student laundry concessionaire. Following a summer as externe at Creedmoor State Hospital, senior requirements present few problems to Tom who, with his third partial a precision attachment case, has reason to be happy indeed. Never again to participate in such blissful summer occupations as lifeguard, chemist, camp counsellor, trucker, Tom is now planning to enter the Air Force following graduation.





Robert M. Steiner

Our European Ambassador without portfolio, Bob has devoted his recent summers to the international exchange of goodwill. Presenting his credentials, a degree from Columbia College, Bob boarded our now battered craft with a disposition and gracious demeanor that tend frequently to soothe our savage breast and reminds us that, though dental students, we are human beings as well. Amateur artist in oils, photographer, stage hand, Wagnerian devotee and avid reader Bob displays a keen interest in all the arts. He is a member of Alpha Omega and during the war saw naval service. An unofficial photographer of our class Bob has provided many visual records we cherish. His future plans, currently nebulous, we know will crystallize in the latticework of success.



Gunnar E. Sydow

Explosive with enthusiasm for that 10:00 a.m. appointment and still a dynamo of dentistry by 5:00 p.m., "Big Gunn's" high sights have hit high targets. Sincere, modest, likeable, a vocabulary proportionate to his good naturedness — but never verbose, Gunn's subtle wit is pungently accurate. Possessor of an acuity without peer, Gunn, endowed with the task of lowering the analyzing rod on our class, has produced these Senior "case histories"—without undercuts! With an A.B. from Colgate and married to lovely Candy when he came to us, he has been the object of speculation ever since our first lecture on caries control. Gunn served on Student Council in second year, an active member of Psi Omega, on fraternity nights prefers the bounce of a Manhattan at Bard to the bounce of a bus to Jersey. A veteran of the Southwest Pacific with the Aviation Engineers and an internship at Creedmoor Hospital, Gunnar can look forward to a successful private practice.

Robert H. Van Buren

Built on a broad base of genial constancy, Bob's corporate investment provides dividends we can all appreciate. Frank in expression and honest in action Bob sports a keenly inquisitive mind, assuring a full cup of dental knowledge. Exacting and neat in his operations his finished work is always just right. Bob came to us from St. Lawrence University, belongs to the William Jarvie Society and was elected Veep of the Senior Class. In the summertime Bob continued to serve perspiring humanity—he drove a beer truck. During the war Bob served as an Air Force pilot in the ETO and is currently enrolled in Air Force Senior Dental Student Program. Since this calls for active duty following graduation, Bob's future is assured.









Back Row, left to right: Saul Axelrod, Allen J. Koslin, Lawrence Daum, Martin Benes

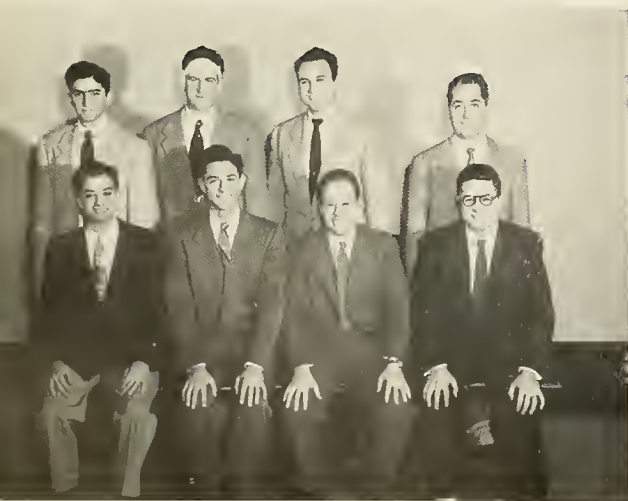
Front Row, left to right: Morton Balick, Stanley R. Sadles, Marcella (Mrs.) Halpert, John D. Suomi, Charles S. Hill



Back Row, left to right: Irving Polayes, Murray Cantor, Allan L. Firestein, Bernard Keller

Front Row, left to right: Edward P. Lynch, Charles E. Ray, Peter Mastrocannes, Murray Schwartz, Jack L. Horowitz

Class of 1953



Back Row, left to right: John O. Grippo, William C. Baral, Lester E. Rosenthal, Oscar J. Sciascia

Front Row, right to left: Melvin M. Feldman, Arthur M. Kahn, Stanley Feuer, Irwin Franke



Back Row, left to right: Pandelis Camesas, Harry N. Garbett, Joseph Randi, George V. Lyons

Front Row, left to right: Irwin Small, Charles Fusaris, Jerome Kaufman, Ira Gordon

Junior Class History

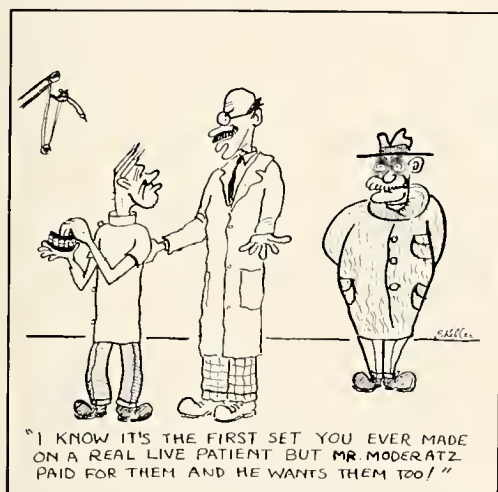
From the moment we hit the Garden spot of Upper Broadway on the memorable noon last May when the last exam was on the instructor's desk we felt that things were going to be different. Not to disappoint us, the faculty adopted a new policy slanted by inspired judgment toward fewer exams, not so many nasty looks—even a smile now and then, a general agreement not to mention homework. The rest cure.

The big difference, of course, is the patients. The average patient presents in the neighborhood of thirty teeth. This immediately limits the number of times any particu-

are no pharmacology, no pharmacology, and no pharmacology.

But in the junior year there are moments of high decision. "Doctor, do you think I'm getting close to the pulp?" "No, but you'll be into dentin in just three more periods." "Doctor, what's a shoed cusp?" "A shoed cusp is a cusp with a shoe on it." "Doctor, I excavated the wrong tooth. What should I do?" "Apologize." "Doctor, the patient swallowed some Coe-flo." "Put it on the bill."

And new worlds. Orthodontics, or Solder-me puts the mouth on a sliding scale and, incidentally, provides the ultimate solution to



lar step can be done over, a big help indeed. All bets off if the patient presents no teeth. Again, the size of the usual sufferer automatically keeps him out of the weasel kit; though it should be noted here that a few stalwarts have produced blindfolds at the crucial moment and led a trusting soul off to a home workshop, complete with rack and iron maiden. Another consideration is the necessity of providing us with enough leisure to develop the professional manner, quite indispensable as an adjunct to a lack of professional knowledge. Three more considerations

all dental problems: a removable acrylic head. Numerology has its place. "I broke 100 points today. That puts me only 9000 behind. . . ." Finishing Line Gulch must be explored, molten lava being the material of choice. Of course, it must be handled with skill.

And conflicts. Are caries of chemico-parasitic or parasitico-chemical origin? Which tooth is the supernumerary one? Was that exposure really carious?

And a motto: Tonight we live!

MURRAY A. CANTOR



Back Row, left to right: Julius S. Basas, Charles F. Schoenlein, Richard Watson, George C. Kirikopoulos, Paul G. Query

Front Row, left to right: George M. Coulter, Charles J. Obernesser, Howard P. Sanborn, Harold H. Itokazu, Sheldon J. Finkel

Class of 1954



Back Row, left to right: Francis X. Fleischman, Thomas N. Joyce, Harvey B. Cornell, Ronald G. Granger

Front Row, left to right: James A. Chichetti, Morrey Berkwitz, Gilbert S. Small, Eugene B. Doman



Back Row, left to right: Richard H. Sands, Adolphe Debrot, Donald Goodman, Lawrence Marder, Harold Kalkstein

Front Row, left to right: Eugene M. Tedaldi, Lionel Abzug, Warren Nadel, Lawrence T. Rosen, Richard J. Messina



Back Row, left to right: Vincent W. Hermida, Jr., Joseph R. Fitzpatrick, Robert A. Dolce, Nicholas P. Mandanis, Gerald A. Thibert

Front Row, left to right: John J. Dunne, Jr., Adolph B. Carreiro, Arthur M. Mettleman, James Rice Parlapiano, Charles E. Closter

Sophomore Class History

Gentlemen, we are now demi-dentists. So, with half of our cares behind us, let us pause for a moment to review the highlights of our sophomore year.

Yes, it all began with a demonstration on the taking of a primary impression. We then rushed to our lockers, systematically dumped our twelve thousand pieces of equipment on the floor, and emerged with two cakes of red compound . . . eager to begin. Time passed, and it wasn't long before we were up to our elbows in pink wax, trying to set up teeth. Centric to lateral, lateral to centric, centric to protrusive . . . push pull, click click. Ah, but



it was worth it, just to see those finished dentures on the desk . . . looking up at us with their big cross-bite grin.

Crown and Bridge was keeping us occupied too, making pyramidal preparations and casting buttons. Yet, we came a long way from that first day in the course, when we didn't know the difference between pickling a casting and casting a pickle.

But, let it not be said that while all the sophomore hands were so industriously engaged, their minds were left to waste away. Pathology helped to keep us off the streets at night, worrying whether or not we would ever contract any of the infinite number of

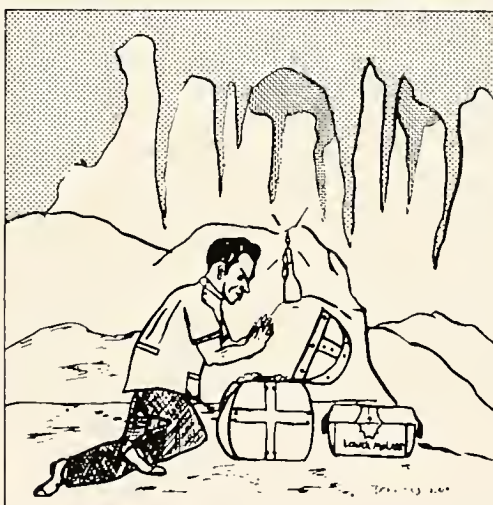
diseases being taught to us.

And, in Bacteriology, our lab periods were profitably spent spraying our partners with loopfuls of virulent diphtheria bacilli (in vivo) and gram-staining our pants (in toto).

Meanwhile, we had elected the officers of our weary crew. Larry Marder became President, Bud Parlapiano Vice-President, Paul Query Secretary, and Francis Fleischmann and Warren Nadel Council Representatives.

December brought with it a brief time out in the form of our annual class dance, and we certainly had a memorable evening.

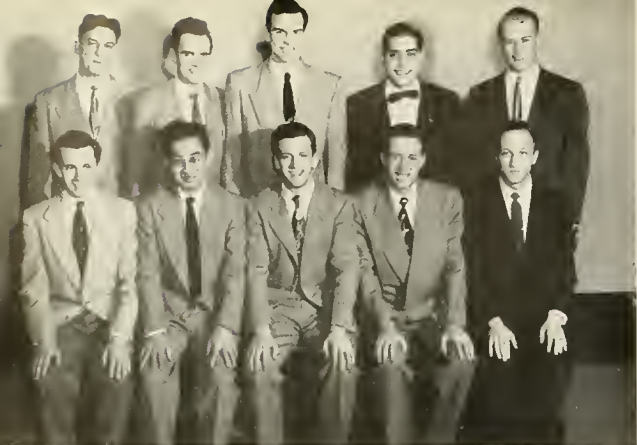
But, December also ushered in Operative



Dentistry, jolting us into the sudden awareness that the No. 7 spatula couldn't be used for everything. Soon, we were furiously hacking away at those defenseless teeth, and pounding them with amalgam and gold.

In retrospect, from the smoke-filled Psychiatry lectures . . . to those miscast crowns . . . to the teeth that wouldn't occlude, it has been a trying year. But with patience, and an ever-increasing amount of understanding, we have weathered the storm of worries and heartaches. And so, with another chapter completed, the Class of 1954 is confidently looking ahead to a successful junior year.

WARREN NADEL



Back Row, left to right: John A. Sciarrillo, Walter S. Deutsch, Irwin Dambrot, Morton S. Brod, Kenneth H. Meierdiecks

Front Row, left to right: Howell O. Archard, Jr., George A. Yamanaka, Frank Landry, Marvin A. Brnssel, Arnold D. Rosen



Back Row, left to right: Milton Coven, Arthur Ingerman, William C. Bobolia, GERAL K. Sexton

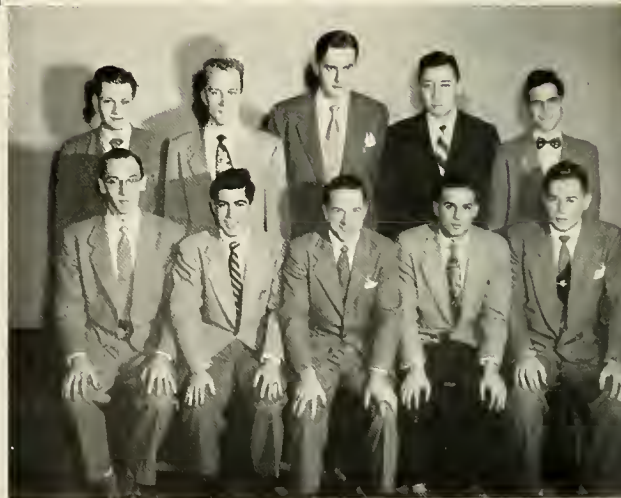
Front Row, left to right: Lawrence Hermann, Sidney Prager, Harvey L. Weiner, Peter J. Notaro

Class of 1955



Back Row, left to right: George M. Saunders, Lawrence E. Feuerst, Robert B. Gutstein, Robert J. Kelley, Sidney L. Gordon

Front Row, left to right: Alfred Carin, William W. Dolan, Arnold Tiber, Albert B. Grnner, Russell Ross



Back Row, left to right: Murray Edelman, Hank Muller, Edward Debler, Robert Sarka, Sy Isenberg

Front Row, left to right: Art Misicka, Jerome Light, John Star, Angelo Corradino, Bill Golterman

Freshman Class History

I don't think any of us will forget our first day of classes, the excitement, the apprehension, and that wonderful feeling of finally getting started.

There was one classmate who after setting up his microscope called the instructor over to see if he had at last found a mitochondria only to be informed that he was looking at dust on his coverslip. There was another who cut his first slide completely in half and so began our Histology course.

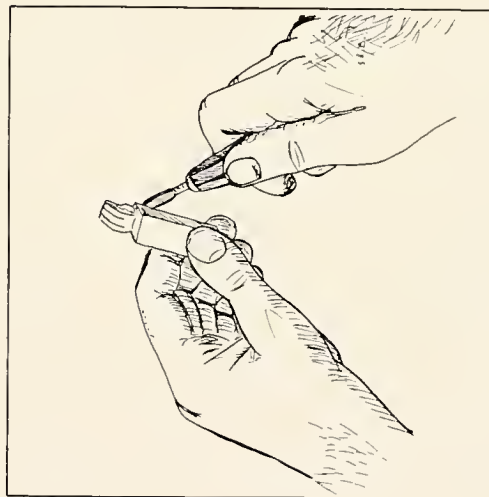
Anatomy was a bit different in that teamwork was the byword. After a few weeks had

final was at hand and Dodds was very much in demand.

When Physiology arrived we could all feel the heart rate, blood pressure and pulmonary ventilation increase, especially when those thirty-minute quizzes rolled around. Someone called it "fight or flight." None of us will forget the day one of our classmates wouldn't hand in his quiz paper and ran out of the room mumbling something about five more minutes. We finished up this course with the Neurological Clinic and cat number three. I still haven't figured out whose reflexes were being tested.



passed it was easy to classify three different types of students at each table. The first and most dangerous we can call "the thrasher" who when isolating a structure will do a fine job, except that every other organ in the surrounding area will be completely destroyed or displaced. Then we have the Jasper Milque-toast type who is afraid he might do more harm than good. He holds up the wheels of progress. Then last but not least is the student who is a good listener but ends up by doing most of the dissection in his own inimitable style. It wasn't long before the Embryology



It has been rumored that the students who received the pitressin injections are still having difficulties.

So far the freshman year has been a wonderful experience. This has of course been tempered by the warning of the upper classmen, "Wait until next year."

In spite of the problems that confront us daily we are all grateful for the attitude of cooperation and helpfulness shown by the members of the faculty and for the fine teamwork among the students themselves.

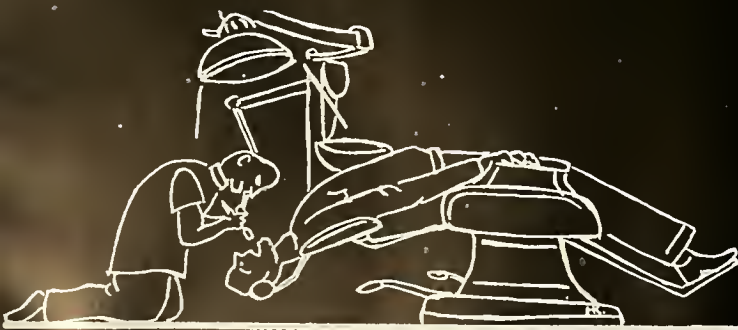
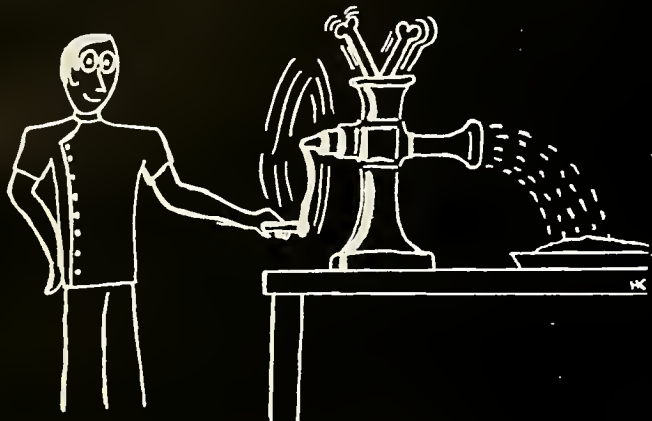
ROBERT KELLY

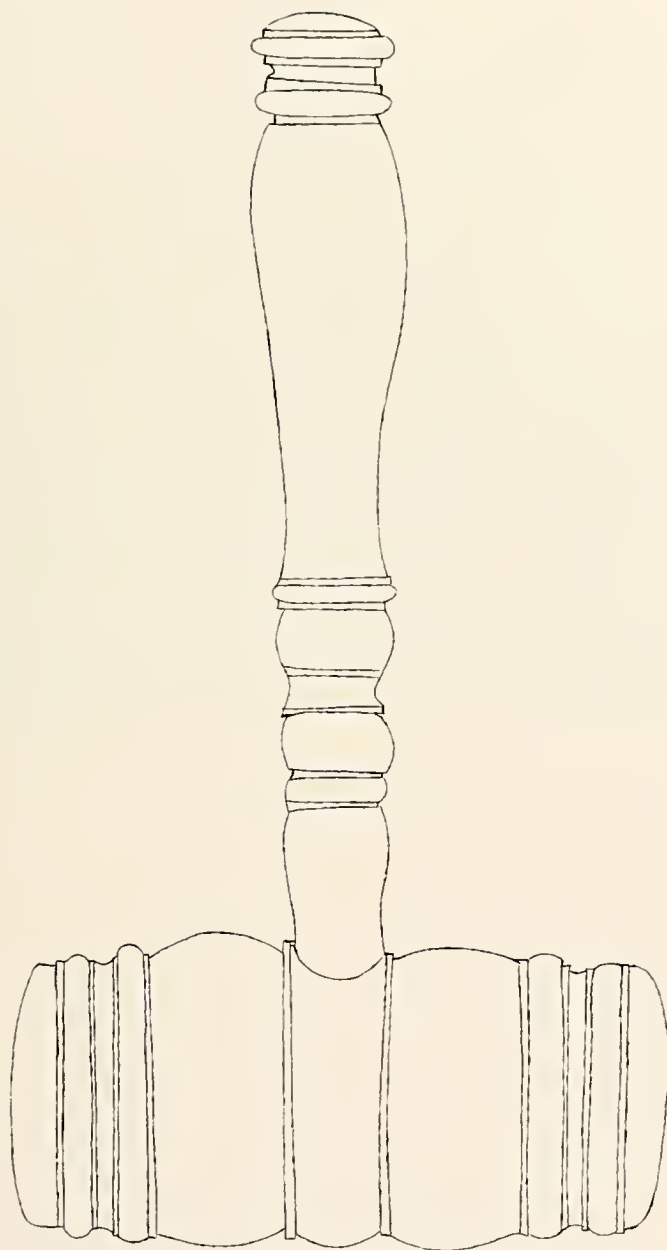






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Activities



Dental Columbian

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Editorial

A yearbook, like a favorite opera, is a continuous source of enchantment and relaxation. It matters not that the plot is not new or that the music is familiar. There is a charm to a yearbook. It mellows with age and it transcends the requirement of novelty. Between these covers we have attempted to capture the warmth, the spirit and the circumstances of the lives of the twenty-five men of the Class of 1952. Our reactions to the challenge of four years at "Columbia Dent" run the gamut of emotions: the enthusiasm with which we did our work; the fears and tragedies along the way; the suspense and anxiety until the joyous occasion of "check-out day"; our frustrations, renewed enthusiasm—and our pride. Without these emotions and without our desire to fondly recall the bristling activity of our student days, there would be no need for this yearbook.

For the theme of this book we draw from the History of Dentistry. It seems rather appropriate for us who are about to graduate to take an inventory of our profession. When we search History, and more specifically, Dental History, what do we find?

We find techniques and ideas playing leap-frog. Both are dependent on the development of dental materials for their advancement. We find important discoveries and inventions applied to the art of dentistry and a scientific basis for the practice of that art is evolved. The invention of the microscope and the discovery of the blood's circulation are but two historical events—yet they have launched us into the fields of Anatomy and Physiology—structure and function. The development of vulcanite, acrylic and porcelain have made function with esthetics a reality. The change from static to dynamic concepts of occlusion have helped develop the preventive as well as the restorative aspects of dentistry.

There are people who think of History as a chronology or a collection of facts. There are also people who look at a sunset and see nothing.

For those who look in order to see, History is a source of wisdom. Through History we trace our origin and development as a profession dedicated to the preservation of oral health. We can determine where we've already been and where we are at present. The problems of the past and how the best minds and technicians of the time coped with them can be a guide for those of us faced with dental problems in the future. We can learn also from past failures as well as the successes. What led men to mistakes? Was it the lack of knowledge, the method, the technique or the attitude? Can we, the Class of 1952, avoid some of the pitfalls? If we do, some credit must go to Drs. Curt Proskauer and L. Laszlo Schwartz of our Dental History section. Their lectures have been inspiring and the "Columbian" Staff is deeply grateful to these men who have generously interrupted their own work to contribute articles expanding on our historical theme.

It is impossible to individually acknowledge the time, energy and enthusiasm of all those who have contributed to this publication. We are sincerely grateful to all. However, some of us have nursed this gratifying project from infancy, through turbulent deadlines and sleepless nights, to its final form. Many of the extra features were made possible only because Danny Glass relentlessly and efficiently solicited ads and solved our financial difficulties. Kirven Gilbert and Lenny Lai clicked the shutter for our candid shots, while Gil, in his spare time, edited all the photographic materials. Harry Kessler, Art Editor, and Gunnar Sydow, Literary Editor, have helped set the pace to these pages. Energetic Norm Falevitch, invaluable critic, has done much to ease the burden of the Editor.

We are most grateful to Dr. Solomon N. Rosenstein whose words of encouragement and warm cooperation have been instrumental in making this—the 1952 Dental Columbian—our book!

JOSEPH C. DELISI



Student Council

OFFICERS

<i>President</i>	NORMAN C. FALEVITCH
<i>Vice-President</i>	STANLEY R. SADLES
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	GEORGE V. LYONS
<i>Faculty Adviser</i>	DR. JOSEPH A. CUTTITA

In our Dental School community, as in any community, responsibilities as well as privileges exist for the members. The responsibilities here are an awareness of the need and desire for the establishment of progressive modifications which are the essence of learning. Our aim is toward the improvement both of the school as an institution of learning and of the students as members of the dental profession.

The Student Council is the instrument through which these responsibilities should become manifest. It is an obligation of the students to make use of the Council to this end.

MEMBERS

<i>Senior Class</i> ...	Robert Finder, Matthew Guido, Morvia Helmer, Harry Kessler
<i>Junior Class</i>	Pandelis Camesas, Murray Schwartz
<i>Sophomore Class</i>	Frank Fleishman, Larry Marder, Warren Nadel
<i>Freshman Class</i>	Robert Kelly, Frank Landry



The William Jarvie Society

OFFICERS

<i>President</i>	MONROE M. GLIEDMAN
<i>Vice-President</i>	JOSEPH C. DELISI
<i>Secretary</i>	DANIEL GLASS
<i>Treasurer</i>	PANDELIS CAMESAS
<i>Faculty Adviser</i>	DR. SOLOMON N. ROSENSTEIN

The William Jarvie Society was organized 25 years ago to encourage interest in Dental Research and Education. Each year new members are elected on the basis of scholastic standing, character, and interest and activity in research.

This year the Jarvie Society has carried out an ambitious program. The Society assumed, for the first time, the privilege of welcoming the Freshman Class by holding a smoker at Bard Hall. Dean Hickey and many members of the faculty were present. The affair was so successful that the Society hopes to continue this function in the future.

In January, the annual dinner for the initiation for new Jarvie members was given. Dr. Schwartz, the guest of honor, spoke about the life and accomplishments of John Hunter.

To complete the year's activity, several men prominent in the field of Dental Research spoke before the Society on some aspect of their work.



Psi Omega

OFFICERS

Grand Master.....JOSEPH C. DELISI
Junior Grand Master.... GEORGE V. LYONS
Executive Secretary....A. KIRVEN GILBERT
Assistant Secretary.....PANDELIS CAMESAS
Executive Treasurer.....THOMAS SAMUELS
Assistant Treasurer.....BERNARD KELLER

Social Chairman.....JOHN O. GRIPPO
Chief Inquisitor.....STANLEY SADLES
Senator-Historian.....GEORGE M. COULTER
Chaplain.....EDWARD LYNCH
Deputy Counselor.....DR. EDWARD A. CAIN
Assistant Deputy Councilor, JOHN J. LUCCA

MEMBERS

Seniors: Joseph C. DeLisi, A. Kirven Gilbert, Thomas Samuels, David Mason, Louis De Francesco, Gunnar Sydow, Carl Fasano.
Juniors: Pandelis Camesas, John O. Grippo, Charles Hill, Bernard Keller, Edward Lynch, George V. Lyons, Peter Mastrogiannes, Joseph Randi, Charles Ray, Oscar Sciascia, John Suomi, Stanley Sadles.

Sophomores: George Coulter, Al Carrero, John Dunne, James Chichetti, James Fitzpatrick, Frank Fleishman, James Joyce, George Kiriakopoulos, Nicholas Mandanis, Richard Messina, Bud Parlapiano, Paul Query, Howard Sanborn, Charles Schoenlein, Gene Tidaldi, Richard Watson.

PSI OMEGA FRATERNITY

Gamma Lambda Chapter of Psi Omega has long been an integral part of the academic life and pillar of social activity of the dental school.

From the date of its founding at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1892, Psi Omega has initiated over 25,000 members and now maintains 32 active chapters throughout the United States.

The object of Gamma Lambda Chapter, established at this institution in 1906, is to cultivate the social qualities of its members; to surround each member with friends to whom he can turn for advice and assistance when needed; to secure by cooperation benefits and advantages out of individual reach; to keep its members in touch with other members in all parts of the world; to assist its members in all of their laudable undertakings; and to exert its influence untiringly for the advancement of the Dental Profession, in its methods of teaching, of practice and of jurisprudence.

In an effort to accomplish all this, the Chapter has grown to its present membership of 35 active and 8 pledges.

It is gratifying to summate the progress that

has been achieved under the influence of the members of the present Senior Class. The functional status of the Chapter having suffered somewhat as a result of World War II, these individuals represent the nucleus around which Gamma Lambda was revamped, reorganized and restored to its valued niche at Columbia. Grand Master Joe DeLisi with his senior officers, Kirven Gilbert and Tom Samuels, have done much to see that this change and growth was successful.

With a social function at least every month, highlights of the year were our Chapter Reunion Dinner following that glorious summer vacation; the well attended and gayly decorated Halloween Dance at Bard Hall; the Christmas, St. Patrick's and Easter Affairs; the Testimonial Dinner to Dr. William J. Miller—and our final traditional splash, the Senior Farewell Dinner-Dance.

The Chapter would like to take this opportunity to wish each of its graduating members a very happy, successful future in dentistry and to remind them that they are always welcome to attend our activities.

GEORGE M. COULTER





Alpha Omega

OFFICERS

President.....MORTON BALICK

Vice-President.....ALLEN L. FIRESTEIN

Secretary.....MURRAY SCHWARTZ

Treasurer.....ALLEN J. KOSLIN

Historian.....HAROLD KALKSTEIN

Faculty Adviser.....DR. ROBERT HERLANDS

MEMBERS

Seniors: Stephen R. Berger, Robert B. Finder, Monroe Gliedman, Richard Gliedman, Robert Steiner.

Juniors: Morton Balick, Martin Benes, Lawrence Daum, Allen L. Firestein, Ira Gordon, Allen J. Koslin, Murray Schwartz.

Sophomores: Lionel Abzug, Harold Kalkstein, Lawrence Marder, Richard H. Sands.

PLEDGES

Juniors: Saul Axelrod, William G. Baral, Stanley Feuer, Melvin M. Feldman, Irwin Franke, Irving M. Polayes, Irwin A. Small.

Sophomores: Morrey Berkwitz, Gerald A. Finkelstein, Donald Goodman, Arthur Mettelman, Lawrence Rosen.

Freshmen: Morton S. Brod, Marvin A. Brussel, Alfred Carrin, Irwin Dambrot, Sidney L. Gordon, Robert Gutstein.

ALPHA OMEGA

Back from a summer of wine, women, and well spent weekends, the mighty men of Alpha Omega once more found themselves confronted with that century old problem—school! We all complimented each other on our conspicuously healthy appearances, and, in general, every indication pointed towards a successful scholastic and fraternal year. Even the new Sophomores found it difficult to envision themselves as slaves to the notorious three—Carving, Casting, and Coe-Flow!!!

Our first meeting was characterized by an awesome and overwhelming air of friendliness. Yes, the Juniors, according to a newly established ruling, were eligible for high office. Not that they hadn't loved us in the past, but when Morty Balick and Murray Schwartz solemnly swore to oil and polish all dental engines, their fraternal yearlings did show a certain degree of bewilderment. The Freshmen were welcomed, and the end of this first gathering saw Morty Balick as President, Allen Firestein as Vice-President, Allen J. Koslin as Treasurer, Murray Schwartz as Secretary, and Harold Kalkstein as Chapter Editor and Historian.

On the evening of November second Al Koslin unfastened several compartments of his money belt, and thus enabled the first official function of the fraternity, an informal

smoker, to take place. Doctor Joseph M. Leavitt of the Operative Department provided his brothers with an invaluable discussion pertaining to the attributes necessary for the building and maintenance of a successful Dental Practice. The initial turnout, as calculated by Murray Schwartz's count of the number of used beer glasses, was sufficiently encouraging for the membership to venture into a more primitive form of entertainment, a dance, and, with GIRLS!!! And so it came to pass that the annual Alumni Reunion Dance was held in the Grand Ballroom of Bard Hall.

By the time December twentieth had arrived, all concerned decided to spend Dean Hickey's gracious three week vacation offer in various and sundry ways, the Gleidmans with their television set and Captain Video, the Juniors in chasing the fairer sex, the Sophomores in bed, and the Freshmen with that thrilling novel, Gray's Anatomy.

The remainder of the school year proved to be even more eventful than what had preceded during the early months. Several Discussion-Smokers coupled with a Valentine's Day sorority gathering and a Senior Farewell Dance put the finishing touches to what was perhaps the most successful fraternal season in the history of Eta Chapter.

HAROLD KALKSTEIN, '54





Omicron Kappa Upsilon

Epsilon Epsilon Chapter

OFFICERS

President DR. EWING C. McBEATH
Vice-Pres. DR. SOLOMON N. ROSENSTEIN
Sec'y Treas. DR. EDWARD V. ZEGARELLI

Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the "Phi Beta Kappa" of Dentistry, was organized in 1914 at Northwestern University Dental School as a national honorary fraternity. The Greek letters and insignia chosen for this select organization signify "Conservation of Teeth and Health" — a principle and potential goal which are ever important in guiding professional growth and attainment.

Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery was granted its charter in 1934 and named Epsilon Epsilon Chapter. Since, by constitutional law, local chapters are limited in their numerical choice of new members, we too had a small beginning but through the years we have gradually added to our membership. At present Epsilon Epsilon Chapter has 59 faculty members and 116 alumni members on its roster.

Under the provisions of the constitution each chapter is allowed to elect to membership not more than twelve per cent of a graduating senior class. Election to such membership is based on high scholarship for the entire dental course, outstanding character, and possession of potential qualities for future professional growth and attainments. Those who are so honored become alumni members in Omicron Kappa Upsilon. Of the class of 1951 we elected to alumni membership:

Dr. Kenneth Murakami
Dr. Joseph Tripodi
Dr. Wilson Worboys

Also, under the provisions of the constitution, each local chapter may elect to membership dentists in a dental school faculty who have served as full time teachers for 3 years or part time teachers for 5 years and who have

made outstanding contributions to the art, science, or literature of dentistry. Such members of the local chapters are designated faculty members and retain the voting privilege in the organization. Last year Epsilon Epsilon Chapter elected to faculty membership the following staff members:

Dr. Irwin Mandel
Dr. Stanislaw Brzustowicz
Dr. William Verlin

Dr. William Rogers of the Department of Anatomy was elected to Honorary Membership for his outstanding contributions to the science of Dentistry.

A dinner-convocation in honor of the newly elected members was held December 12th at the Men's Faculty Club, Columbia University. Each was presented with the coveted key and diploma of the fraternity.

Another year has rolled by and again our chapter is faced with the happy but difficult function of selection for membership certain individuals from your class of 1952. Who the fortunate ones will be cannot be known as the Dental Columbian goes to press. However, to those of you who may be so honored a hearty and sincere congratulation. To those of you who may not be among the chosen few the fraternity looks forward to the time when she may honor you for signal distinction in practice, teaching or research.

To each and every member of the class of 1952, Omicron Kappa Upsilon extends its warmest congratulations upon entering the profession of dentistry. May you at every moment in your careers forever advance the unselfish ideals which will further elevate and dignify our profession.

DR. EDWARD V. ZEGARELLI

From the Drill-Stock to the Electric Dental Engine

CURT PROSKAUER, D.M.D.

The development of devices used for cutting carious tooth substance has found its fulfillment in the electric engine of our day and is best comparable to the change of the caterpillar into the butterfly. In both cases it is difficult to find any similarity between the original and the final state.

The drill-rod may be regarded as the embryonic anlage of the dental engine. To use this instrument it was only necessary to rotate it between the thumb and finger. A strange and quite amazing fact is that this very old instrument was still used in dental practice at the end of the nineteenth century. A very ingenious and useful contrivance to prevent irritation of the palm of the hand from pressure of the head of the drill-stock had been invented

by A. Westcott in 1846. On the inside of an open ring worn on the index or middle finger was attached a small socket or thimble (*Fig. 1*) in which rested the end of the handle of the drill. It not only saved the hand, but rotated the instrument much more easily.

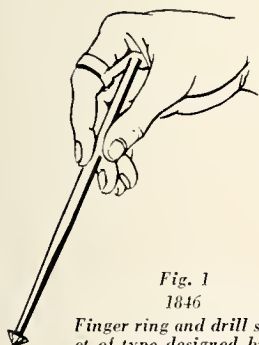


Fig. 1
1846
Finger ring and drill socket of type designed by A. Westcott

A more developed intermediate form, used many thousands of years ago by the Egyptians, and still used in our days by primitive people for many mechanical purposes, is a faster rotating drill-rod of wood, stone or metal. The lower end forms a drill and the upper end lies in the hollow of the hand. The drill is rotated by a string twirled around the shaft in the same manner as children spin a top.

This device marked the first important advance in the development of the dental engine: the change from simple finger power to the use of the hands. During the second quarter of the

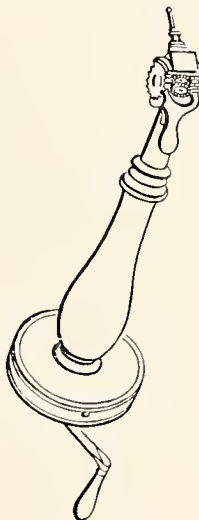


Fig. 2
1838
Dental drill patented by John Lewis

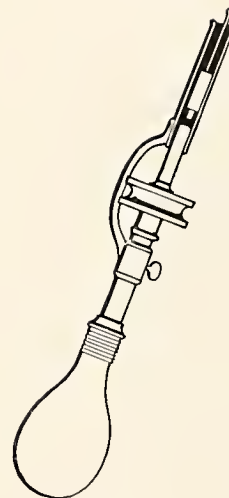


Fig. 3
1846
Dental drill devised by J. Foster Flagg prior to 1846. This was the first drill to receive real attention by American dentists

last century numerous gear and crank devices of various forms, operated by hand, had been invented with the view of increasing the motion of the drill, and augmenting its power. Inaccessibility to all points by the straight instrument was partially overcome by equipping it with adjustable drill heads. Some of these stocks were very complicated and were used for only a short time (*Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*).

The next step in the development was the use of hand power plus a machine. A motor-driven dental engine was introduced for the first time in England in 1864, by George F. Harrington. Constructed like an ordinary child's toy of today, it was operated by a spring clockwork and was provided with a key for winding up the spring. In 1866 followed Soper's spring motor (*Fig. 8*) and in 1868 Green's pneumatic engine (*Fig. 7*).

The transition, then, is one from finger power to hand power, and from a machine-powered hand instrument to one whose speed

is controlled by the foot. The latter innovation enabled the operator for the first time to direct his full attention to the site of operation. This decisive step had been taken by Dr. Morrison of New York in 1870 who constructed the first foot or treadle engine (*Fig. 9*). With this invention began a new period in the history of dentistry, *the age of modern dentistry*. The effect of this engine on the practice of dentistry is best described in the words of an essay

which appeared in *Johnston's Dental Miscellany** a short time after the introduction of the "Burring Engine," the last, and to my mind, by far the greatest of those beneficent contrivances which have appeared from time to time to bless mankind.



Fig. 4
1848
Spencer's drill

"... In its present perfected state, it is an ingenious and beautiful piece of mechanism, by which power applied by the foot or by galvanic action is transmitted by means of a band and connecting rod (as in the Morrison), or by connecting wires (as in the Electric), communicating through a hand piece with the bur or drill, which is the objective of the whole contrivance.

"In speaking of it as a beautiful instrument, I have but little reference to its polished and gilded exterior, but refer to the beauty of design, the elegance of adaptation, which renders it almost as flexible as a rubber band, without the continuity of power being broken or even impaired. While this is true, yet it is

* Wheeler, Dr. E. G., of Mobile, Alabama, Burring Engines. A prize Essay. *Johnston's Dental Miscellany*, Vol. 1, July, 1874, No. 7. pp. 256-260

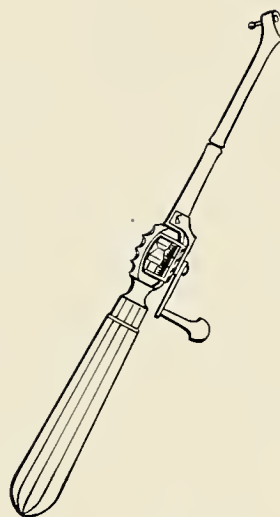


Fig. 5
1850
Chevalier's drill stock

so perfectly under control, that within a moment's time it may advance from the slowest, and, indeed, almost imperceptible movement, to its greatest speed (amounting to its thousands of revolutions in a minute), and back again through all the gradations to perfect rest, with scarcely an effort of the operator. And then again it is always ready . . . No breaking or slipping, no indications of weakness or imperfection, but now works as smoothly and perfectly as it did the day when it first mirrored back my happy face. But we are not yet done, for its noiseless action deserves especial notice. There is no humming, jarring, or clanking machinery, to alarm or excite the nerves of the most sensitive patient,

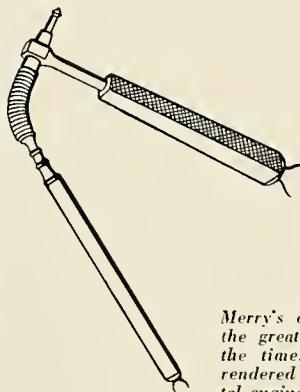


Fig. 6
1858

Merry's drill, considered the greatest invention of the time. Said to have rendered the modern dental engine possible.

but it goes to its task so silently, and executes it with such marvellous rapidity, that it rivals nature's best mechanism . . .

"No doubt the desire to provide some new expeditious means of excavating cavities first called it into existence. From this inceptive point radiated lines of inquiry, and with the inquiry came modifications and improvements, adapting it to purposes at first not even imagined, until now, it has become the operator's constant companion, and used in almost all the details of operative and mechanical dentistry . . .

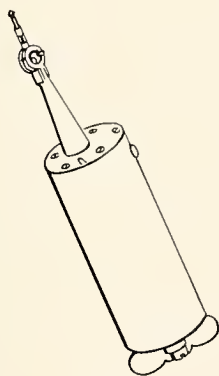


Fig. 7
1866

Spring motor patented by
Philo Soper

"With wonderful ease and rapidity they cut away the rugged edges, or projecting masses of enamel or bone—expose the hidden labyrinths of decay—follow crevices and fissures to their utmost limit, and, in a word, thoroughly prepare a complex cavity, and in so brief a time, and with so little fatigue, that it is indeed a wonderful triumph of human ingenuity. With this instrument those accidents can never occur in which a chisel or excavator has been thrust by an unguarded hand into the soft parts adjacent to the tooth, or into an exposed pulp, for the hand-piece can be grasped so firmly and guided so accurately, that its range of execution can be limited to a hair's breadth. With its aid we can manipulate with the tenderest hand, approach the most sensitive point, reach the most inaccessible position, and thus confirm its completeness and general



Fig. 8

usefulness . . . But lest we consume our time and space, let us hasten to notice its crowning glory. It is *not* so much to relieve the wearied arm or over-strained muscle—it is not to afford leisure and recreation to the operator, as it is to excite ambition to excel, by rendering possible, and, in fact, comparatively easy, many operations which before were almost impracticable to the majority of practitioners. Its mission, then, is to assist in placing the profession on a higher level, and to imbue the dentist with the conscious ability of being equal to any emergency which may present itself.

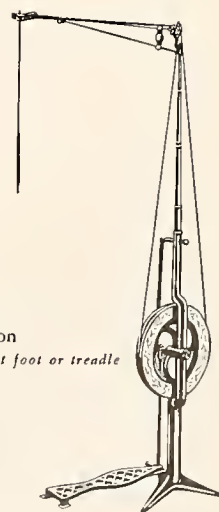
"It stimulates to more careful execution, and cultivates habits of exactness, which cannot but advance the operator to greater conquests.

"It is a labor-saving machine only from the fact that, with the same amount of labor, the results are far better, and approach nearer the standard of highest excellence.

"Forming my conclusions from experience, as well as from my observation of its effects upon others, I have no doubt that many a dentist will date a new period of advancement from the day he purchased a dental engine, because it furnished him the means of gratifying an honorable ambition to excel; and finally, because he was encouraged by the grateful praises and commendations of those who were so fortunate as to require his services."

From the foot engine to the modern electric dental engine was only a very short step since the principle had been already established. The sequence of the development from the drill-stock to the electric dental engine is finally climaxed with the use of automatic power.

1872



Morrison
The first foot or treadle
engine.

Fig. 9

Acknowledgment:

The historical engravings in this article appear through the courtesy of the S. S. White Company.

What Would YOU Do?

The purpose of this paper is to analyze a few of the more common clinical situations that arise in infirmary practice and to outline the possible methods of solution. We present this in the hope of helping to make a more happy patient-student relationship.

CLINICAL SITUATION NO. 1

You have carefully prepared, plugged and polished a Class III gold foil. The instructor, after having first scrutinized the finished product by means of his 200 inch doubly-refractive parfocal examination lens, gently sinks your Black's knife into the incisal margin, and cautiously gaining a fulcrum on the patient's umbilicus, nimbly dislodges the foil.

You may meet the situation by doing the following:

- a. You start all over again and say to the patient, "I just have to plug a few more ropes."
- b. You smile sweetly to the instructor and say, "Let me show you my fast plugger technique."
- c. You just look amazed.
- d. You go down to the lunch room and get drunk on a bottle of Pepsi-Cola.
- e. You just laugh, and laugh, and scream.

CLINICAL SITUATION NO. 2

You are preparing a d.o. on an upper first molar. The instructor tells you to sharpen up the line angles. Inadvertently, you expose the pulp.

You may meet the situation in the following manners:

- a. You wait a few moments until your tachycardia passes off and then smile from bicuspid to bicuspid saying, "I am sorry, the tooth will have to come out. The laugh is on you."
- b. "The tooth will have to come out," and then proceed to enumerate the 16 reasons why a first molar should be replaced by means of a bridge.
- c. "I was only following instructions."

CLINICAL SITUATION NO. 3

You have completed a beautiful Class II inlay. It's been checked, but somehow or other no one checked the contact. You cement the inlay. You can meet the situation in any one of the following ways:

- a. You can put a toothpick in the adjacent tooth and wedge it into contact. Make sure to hide the toothpick by a small blob of compound about the size of a golf ball.
- b. You can tell the patient that the inlay will have to come out, and proceed to bang his or her head off.
- c. You can run down to Cooks Travel Tours and present the patient with a complimentary ticket to Ethiopia and mark your slip void.



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them."*



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instructor?"*



*"Will I really look like Hedy
Lamarr?"*



*"Just let your jaw hang
loosely."*



"Say 'Mississippi.' "



*"Who checked out
this case?"*

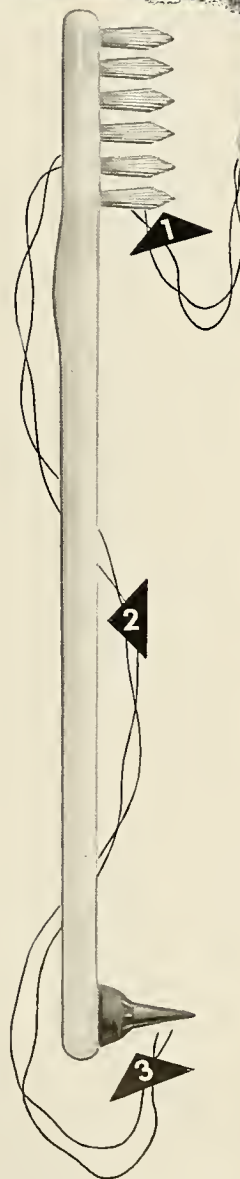


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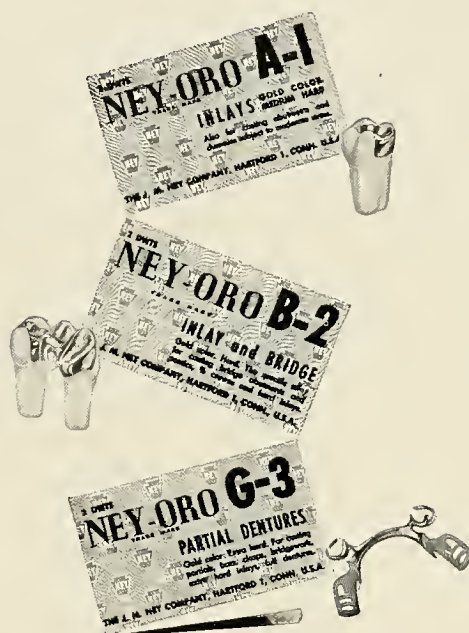
DURATION OF STUDY	NUMBER OF PATIENTS			CARIES RATE		% REDUCTION OF CARIES INCIDENCE BY USING AMM-I-DENT
	Total	Control	Test	Control	Amm-i-dent	
4-year study, ² complete report	185	75	110	2.33	1.31	43.6%
3-year study, ⁵ interim report	120	31	89	2.19	1.08	50.9%
2-year study, ¹ interim report	60	30	30	1.60	0.96	39.6%

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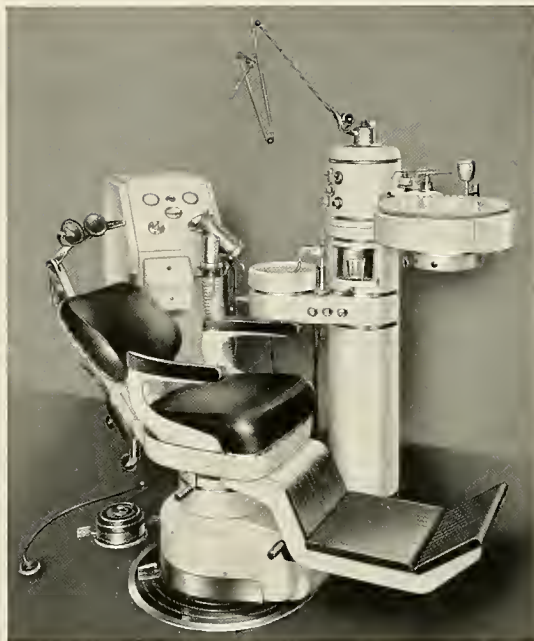
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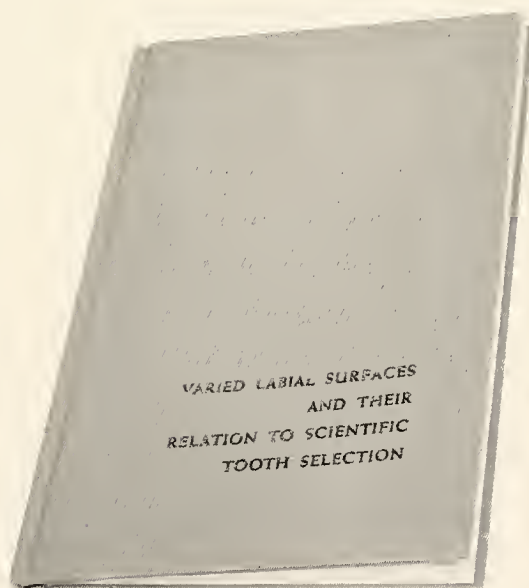
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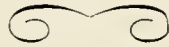
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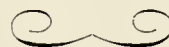
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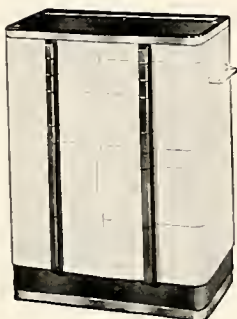
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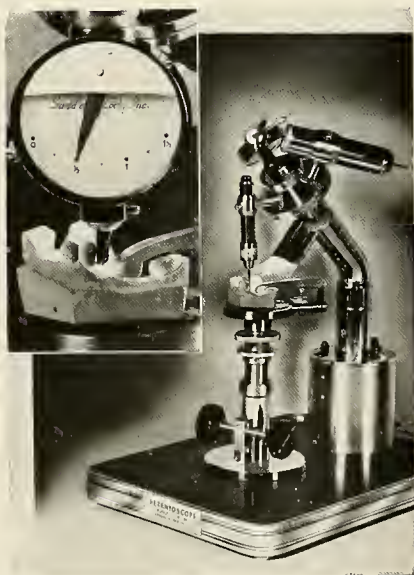
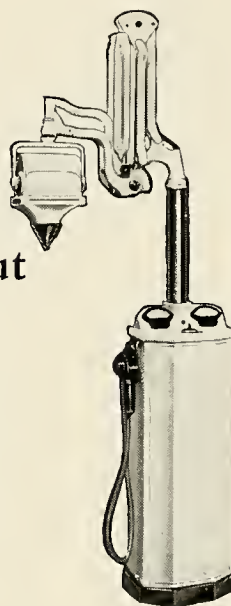


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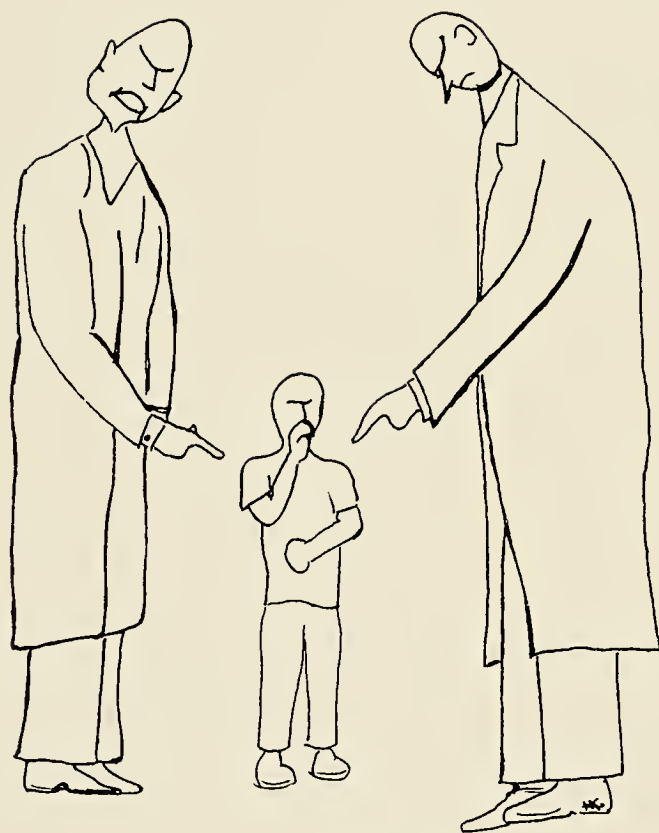
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